

## E. CHEKIANG AND ANHUI BREAK OFF FROM GOVERNMENT

Latter Province's Declara-  
tion is Backed Up By  
10,000 Troops

### BATTLE EXPECTED

Warships from Canton To  
Aid in Attack Upon  
Hangchow

### GEN. LU'S SCHEMES

Believed to be After Vice-  
Presidency; Wang Shih-  
chen won't Serve

Secession from Peking has spread.  
Two more provinces are affected,  
Chekiang and Anhui.

In Anhui 10,000 troops stationed  
at Chinchow, Showchow and  
Hochow are reported to have de-  
clared their independence Sunday.

In Chekiang the independence of  
East Chekiang from its Tsuchun,  
Yang Shan-teh, was proclaimed  
yesterday morning in a joint declara-  
tion of Military Commissioner Koo  
Nai-ping of Ningpo and Tsuchowfu,  
former Tsuchun Chiang Peh-chi of  
Chekiang, Commander Chang Peh-  
chi of the Ningpo forts and Regi-  
ment Commander Yi Hui-hul of  
Ningpo, according to a private tele-  
gram received here from Ningpo.

Further reports say that Tsuchun  
Yang Shan-teh has despatched two  
trainloads of troops, numbering  
about 500, from Wangtien and  
Kashing to Nanking, near Hang-  
chow. The Canton Military Govern-  
ment is reported to be sending war-  
ships to aid the rebels and it is  
feared that fighting will take place  
near Hangchow, which is the object  
of the independent forces. The rebel  
unit consists of the Mixed Brigade  
stationed at Ningpo and 3,000 dis-  
charged soldiers.

Civil Governor Chi Yao-ling of  
Chekiang arrived at Shanghai yester-  
day together with Mr. C. P. Yin,  
managing director of the Shanghai-  
Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow  
Ningpo lines. The purpose of his  
mission is causing a great deal of  
speculation.

Rumors are current in the Chinese  
press that Tien Wen-li, the Honan  
Civil Governor, will head the Cabinet  
following the refusal by General  
Wang Shih-chen to accept the Pre-  
miership. Acting Premier Wang  
Teh-shieh declares that he will not  
countermand mandates either appoint-  
ing or dismissing any Cabinet  
Ministers.

President Feng is reported to have  
told General Wang that he absolutely  
refuses to subdue the South with  
armed force. He holds that Tsuchun  
Li Shun of Kiangsu is a fitting person  
for mediator and is now getting his  
views for an amicable settlement.

The demands of Inspector-General  
Lu Yung-ting for the restoration of  
President Li and the old Parliament,  
the organization of a non-partisan  
Cabinet and the appointment of  
Tsuchuns of Chekiang, Fukien and  
Hunan who are approved by him,  
have been presented by Tsuchun Li  
Shun to the President. Lu intimates  
that if the formal resignation of Li  
Yuan-hung is accepted by a properly  
constituted Parliament, he is willing  
to have Feng for the Chief Execu-  
tive.

### Wang Shih-chen Declines Premiership Definitely

Peking, November 26.—It is un-  
derstood that Wang Shih-chen has  
definitely declined the post of Pre-  
mier. Political circles now regard  
Tien Wen-li as the most probable  
successor to Tsuchun Li-chi. Tien  
Wen-li, who is at present Civil Gov-  
ernor of Honan, arrived in Peking  
yesterday morning. He has an un-  
blemished career and, though he has  
no great experience in statecraft, he  
has the respect of all Parties.

According to the Peking Daily  
News, Wang Ta-shieh, who is  
(Continued on Page 8)

## Bourlon Village and Wood Are Captured by Sir D. Haig After Fierce Engagement

Cambrai Useless to Germans as Communications Under  
Guns; French Now Beginning Big Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 26.—Field Mar-  
shal Sir Douglas Haig reports this  
afternoon: Fighting in and about  
Bourlon Wood continued yesterday  
afternoon and last night, great  
stubbornness being displayed on both  
sides and the enemy counter-at-  
tacking several times. Strong hostile  
counter-attacks, on Friday night,  
forced us back from Bourlon village,  
which we had entered during our  
first advance, while, further east-  
ward, a powerful attack by the  
enemy pressed us back a short dis-  
tance on the hill in Bourlon Wood.

Our counter-attack, later in the  
morning, drove the enemy from the  
hill and, before mid-day, our line had  
been re-established on the northern  
edge of Bourlon Wood. Fighting  
continued all the afternoon and, at  
dusk, the enemy again attacked,  
with strong forces, from the north-  
east, forcing us back slightly in the  
north-eastern corner of the wood.

We again attacked, early last  
night and re-entered Bourlon village,  
capturing it after a fierce struggle.  
Parties of the enemy offered an  
obstinate resistance in the strong  
points of the village.

We have obtained possession of  
Bourlon village and practically the  
whole of Bourlon Wood, including  
all the high ground within it. Eng-  
lish, Welsh and Scottish troops,  
assisted by dismounted cavalry, dis-  
played the utmost courage and  
tenacity, both in attack and defence.  
Battle going in Haig's favor.

Sir Douglas Haig has captured  
over a hundred guns in the Somme  
sector since the 20th. He reported  
on Friday evening: Our operations  
continued during the day against the  
enemy's positions westward of Cam-  
brai and, according to the latest re-  
ports, are proceeding satisfactorily.  
The hostile artillery was very active  
in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yester-  
day afternoon: We successfully  
conducted operations yesterday, west of  
Cambrai. After severe fighting, in  
which the enemy offered a stubborn  
resistance, we stormed the important  
and dominating high ground about  
Bourlon Wood.

To the east of Bourlon Wood, some  
progress was made in the neighbor-  
hood of Fontaine Notre Dame. To

the west of Bourlon Wood, we made  
further progress along the Hinden-  
burg Lines, astride the Canal du  
Nord, in the neighborhood of  
Moeuvres.

Further west, between Moeuvres  
and Quenast, the London Scottish  
captured an important spur, which  
gives observation over the Hinden-  
burg Line to north and west. In the  
neighborhood of Bullecourt, we gained  
further ground during the night-  
time, capturing a strong point, with  
guns and prisoners.

Capture One Hundred Guns  
The number of prisoners taken  
yesterday has not yet been ascertain-  
ed. Since the 20th, we have cap-  
tured over a hundred guns, including  
several heavies up to 8-inch.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the  
evening: There has been fierce  
fighting in the neighborhood of  
Bourlon Wood, the enemy making  
several determined attempts with  
fresh troops to regain possession of  
the high ground there. A strong  
attack this morning compelled us  
to give ground slightly in this area,  
but we counter-attacked later and  
re-established our former line.

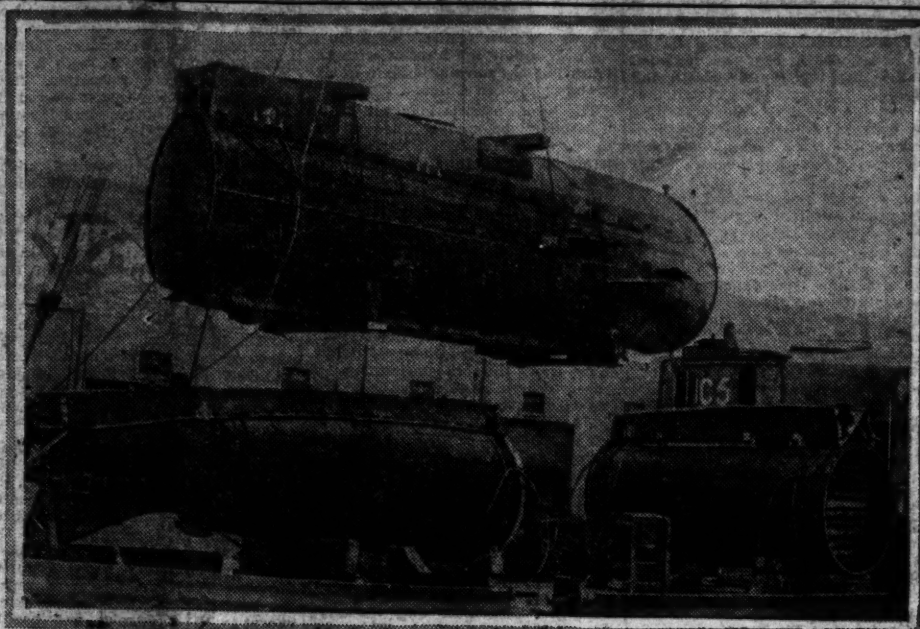
We improved our positions in the  
neighborhood of Bantoux, capturing  
several prisoners. The hostile artill-  
ery was active at Passchendaele.

Our aeroplanes co-operated with  
our infantry and also attacked  
enemy re-inforcements and trans-  
port and bombed important railway-  
stations where rolling stock was col-  
lected and the detrainment of troops  
in progress. The Australian squad-  
rons participated in these operations.  
The enemy's aeroplanes were more  
active in attacking our bombing and  
low flying machines. We brought  
down six. Nine of our aircraft mis-  
sing. Push still continues.

Reuter's special correspondent  
with the British army in France  
telegraphed yesterday afternoon:  
"The hardest fighting is proceeding  
on the left front of our advance, in  
the region of Moeuvres, Bourlon  
Wood and Fontaine, where the Ger-  
mans have hurled up large quanti-  
ties of new troops and guns. De-  
spite all the enemy's attempts to  
hold us, we continued to push for-  
ward."

"With their new troops, the Ger-  
mans have flung several heavy coun-  
(Continued on Page 2)

## Captured German Submarine On Exhibition In New York



The U-C-5, a German submarine  
captured by a British man-of-war in  
European waters, has arrived in New  
York City in three sections. When  
assembled it will be placed on public  
view beside a British "tank."

The submarine was sent over by  
the British Government on request of

Lord Northcliffe and Guy Emerson,  
of the Liberty Loan Committee in  
New York. Mrs. Emerson will re-  
christen the undersea craft the  
"U-Buy-a-Bond."

In April, 1916, the submarine was  
section of the captive German sub-  
marine from a lighter after transfer  
run foul of in the North Sea. She

is 110 feet in length, eleven feet in  
beam and twenty-one feet in depth.  
She is said to have been a successful  
mine layer.

Photo shows the unloading of a  
section of the captive German sub-  
marine from a lighter after transfer  
from an ocean liner.

## Italians' Resistance Along Piave Defences Is Now Unshakeable

Austro-Germans Enveloping  
Move in Hills Definitely  
Stopped, Paris Learns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 26.—A semi-offi-  
cial communiqué states: "The posi-  
tion in Italy is becoming more set-  
tled. The Austro-German envelop-  
ing movement in the mountains has  
been definitely stopped and the  
Italian resistance is now unshakeable."

Rome, November 26.—An official  
communiqué yesterday reported:  
"Powerful thrusts made by the  
enemy, between Asiago Plateau and  
the Brenta, failed. Our cannonshots  
threw into the river parties of the  
enemy attempting to cross the Piave  
in boats. We repulsed an attack  
southward of Lefimila, in Albania."

An official communiqué today re-  
ports: "We again repulsed furious  
attacks and successfully counter-at-  
tacked at Meletta. We captured two  
sections of machine-guns."

A semi-official communiqué, de-  
scribing the attempts of the enemy to  
break through between the Brenta  
and the Piave, on the 21st and 22nd,  
says that most of the enemy masses  
on Thursday exerted pressure in the  
Monte Tomba to Monte Montenera  
sector, six Austrian and German  
regiments attempting to encircle the  
right wing and dislodge the Italians  
on the right bank of the Piave. The  
struggle raged with the greatest  
violence till night and continues  
with varying fortune, by attacks and  
counter-attacks.

The enemy's losses were more  
severe than ours. Prisoners state  
that the enemy were surprised at the  
vehemence of our counter-attacks.

London, November 26.—A German  
official communiqué yesterday re-  
ported: "Attacks made by the Ital-  
ians, westward of the Brenta and  
between the Brenta and the Piave,  
failed."

A German communiqué today re-  
ported: "Italian attacks on both  
sides of the Brenta Valley and  
against Monte Pertica collapsed."

Reuter's correspondent at Italian  
headquarters, wiring on Friday even-  
ing, said: "Today, Mount Grappa  
represents what Mount Pasubio did  
in May, 1916. The Italian Alpine  
troops have surpassed themselves in  
preventing the enemy breaking  
through. The latter have employed  
numerous devices, such as stealing  
towards the Italians in Italian un-  
iforms and numbers of such prison-  
ers have been shot instantly."

"These troops are now desperately  
defending the last barrier protect-  
ing the flank and rear of the Italian  
lines on the right bank of the Piave,  
namely, Monte Tomba and Monte  
Montenera. Behind them are hills,  
but these are dominated by Monte  
Montenera."

## Allies Deny Russia's Claim To Control Constantinople

Besides Return of Provinces, France Demands Certain  
German Territory Be Made Free Neutral State

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 26.—The  
Maximalist News Agency has pub-  
lished a series of secret documents  
and telegrams, which includes Rus-  
sia's demands to Constantinople, the  
west coast of the Bosphorus, the Sea  
of Marmora and the Dardanelles  
and Southern Thrace up to a line  
drawn between Enez and Midia; the  
Asiatic coast and the islands in the  
Sea of Marmora and also the islands  
of Imbros and Tenedos.

The Allies preferred claims de-  
manding that Constantinople was to  
become a free port and further de-  
manding recognition of their rights  
over Asiatic Turkey, as well as pre-  
servation of the sacred places in  
Arabia under Mussulman sovereignty  
and the inclusion of the neutral zone  
in Persia within the sphere of  
British activity. Russia conceded  
to these demands, expressing the  
opinion that the Khalifat should be  
separated from Turkey and bargain-  
ing for the retention of the Russian

settlements in the Persian towns of  
Isfahan and Yezd.

With regard to the future frontiers  
of Germany, France demanded,  
Russia concurring, the return of  
Alsace-Lorraine and also the iron-  
ore and coal districts and the  
wooded region on the left bank of  
the Rhine. Moreover, certain terri-  
tories were to be separated from  
Germany and freed from all political  
and economic dependence on Ger-  
many, being made a free neutral  
State and occupied by Russian  
troops until certain conditions and  
guarantees had been fulfilled and  
peace concluded.

Telegrams sent by M. Terest-  
chenko, when Russian Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, indicate that, when  
Great Britain, Italy and France im-  
pressed upon M. Kerensky the ur-  
gent necessity of making the Rus-  
sian army capable of fighting, this  
was resented and M. Terestchenko  
expressed appreciation of the United  
States for its non-participation on  
that occasion.

## O'LEARY, TRUTH SOCIETY PRESIDENT, IS INDICTED

Accused Of Violating Espi- age  
Act And Postal Laws; Ar-  
rest Irish Agitator

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, November 26.—Jere-  
miah O'Leary, President of the  
American Truth Society, has been in-  
dicted on a charge of violating the  
Espionage Act and the Postal Laws.  
Thomas O'Callaghan has been  
arrested at the instance of the  
British Consul-General and charged  
with the murder of two policemen  
during the Sinn Fein revolt in  
Ireland.

## Caught By Destroyers Germans Sink U-Boat

Values Opened When Submarine  
Damaged By U. S. Flotilla;  
Forty Men Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, November 24.—Offi-  
cial.—A patrolling destroyer sighted  
a periscope, proceeded at full speed  
and dropped a depth-charge on the  
submarine's course. The submarine,  
obviously damaged, rose to the sur-  
face and the destroyers circling  
round opened fire, which was not  
returned. A destroyer tried to tow  
the submarine, but the latter sank.

Forty of the submarine's crew  
were captured, one being drowned  
and one dying of wounds. The  
Germans sank the submarine after  
its capture, by opening its valves.

## ALLIES CONSIDER MAXIMALIST CALL FOR AN ARMISTICE

Germans Ignore It; Will Ne-  
gotiate Only With Con-  
stituent Assembly

### KERENSKY RESIGNS

Delegates Offices as Pre-  
mier and Commander  
To Government

### WARNING BY U.S.

Bolsheviks' Action Likely  
To List Russia As  
Unfriendly Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 26.—Reuter's  
correspondent at Petrograd wires  
that the representatives of the Allies,  
at a meeting at the British Embas-  
sy, fully considered the Maximalist or-  
ders for an armistice.

Petrograd, November 24.—The  
Mayor of Petrograd announces that  
the Germans have declined to re-  
ceive the Maximalist deputation and  
declare that they will only negotiate  
peace with the Constituent Assembly.  
The preliminary conditions of the  
Germans to entering into negotiations  
include the withdrawal of the Rus-  
sian forces a distance of one hundred  
kilometers, the Germans themselves  
to hold their present positions.

The Maximalist News Agency  
states that Trotsky, the Maximalist  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, notifi-  
ing neutral diplomats in Petrograd  
of the measures taken to obtain an  
armistice, says: "Immediate peace  
is demanded in all countries, both  
belligerent and neutral. The Russian  
Government counts on the support  
of the workmen in all countries in  
its struggle for peace."

### Ludendorff Peace Emissary

London, November 26.—In connec-  
tion with the Bolsheviks' truce offer,  
Quartermaster-General von Luden-  
dorff, with a large Staff, has left for  
the Russian front.

The Maximalist Generalissimo,  
Krylenko, in an interview, explain-  
ing why Germany did not seek to  
profit by the conditions in Russia,  
boasted that the German proletariat  
was hand-in-hand with the Max-  
imalists and would not allow official  
Germany to hamper the fulfillment  
of their great cause.

The Petrograd News Agency, an-  
nouncing the text of the communica-  
tion sent to the foreign Embassies  
in Petrograd, with regard to the  
armistice mentioned on the 21st, pro-  
poses an immediate truce on all  
fronts, with a view to negotiating a  
peace without annexations and in-  
demnities, based on the principle of  
the independence of nations and  
their right to determine the nature  
of their own development.

Maximalists Feel Secure  
The Maximalists scoff at the at-  
tempts of the army committees at  
the front to form a rival Socialist  
Government, declaring that they will  
not receive any solid backing.

The Committee to Safeguard the  
Country has been ordered to dis-  
solve, because it appealed to the  
State Bank not to deliver funds to  
the Maximalists and called on the  
citizens to overthrow them.

The big works are closing in Petro-  
grad, owing to the shortage of fuel.  
Over a thousand sailors and Red  
Guards have gone to Moscow, armed  
with machine-guns, bomb-throwers  
and armored cars.

### Kerensky Resigns

Reuter's correspondent at Petro-  
grad wires that the newspaper Den  
states that M. Kerensky has resign-  
ed the posts of Premier and Com-  
mander-in-Chief, delegating them to  
the Provisional Government.

The Maximalists have seized the  
gold reserve of the Moscow branch  
of the Russian State Bank.

A wireless Russian official com-  
munique reports: "There have been  
briber fusillades in the direction of  
Jacobstadt, where the Germans have  
opened a strong fire. Fusillades and



reconnaissances occurred on the other fronts.

#### Warning from Washington

Washington, November 24.—Officials regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations, as an act that will place Russia almost on the list of unfriendly nations, owing to the advantage her new course might give Germany.

#### No Offer to Austria

Amsterdam, November 24.—Replying to Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Lower House, the Premier said that conditions in Russia are still so confused that it could not be said whether the peace party there would be in a position to attain its object. "Up to the present, no offer of peace or an armistice has been received."

The Vienna newspaper Fremdenblatt states that peace with Russia would break down the Entente's war-policy, by exploding the British blockade.

A telegram from Tarnopol announces that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Graymalov and Skalat, in East Galicia. Their advanced positions have already been evacuated.

#### Bourlon Village And Wood Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

ter-attacks against us, of which three in the Fontaine to Bourlon Wood area were pushed with great determination, but all of them were broken up and, as each attack receded, we crept on again, infantry and tanks together and, by degrees, we ate our way into the great wood and up the slopes on which it stands. "By early in the afternoon, yesterday, we had penetrated well into the middle of the wood and, with continual hand-to-hand fighting and skirmishing in the wood, in which the tanks rendered notable assistance, we continued pushing through until, by the evening, some of our men had gone clean through it.

"Whether the whole wood rests in our hands cannot be ascertained at present. The wood was not only protected by fortified and well camouflaged trenches, but it was full of machine-guns and strong points. "We have again broken further along the Hindenburg Line, west of Moeuvres, again enlarging the base of our wedge into the German defences to the northward. In Moeuvres, where we were on the southern edge of the village, yesterday morning, street fighting of great ferocity has been in progress, the enemy continually bringing up new waves of men, only to be thrown back every time.

"Even fiercer at times was the struggle around Fontaine, which hapless village is now in flames. After we evacuated it, the previous day, the Germans pushed in and manned the houses, mounting machine-guns firing from the windows. Fontaine is absolutely commanded from both flanks and our tanks sacrificed on three sides."

#### German Rush Up Reserves

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired on Friday: "No further advance is reported today, though fighting has been going on with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire in the neighborhood of Moeuvres and Bourlon Wood, which probably signals activity on our part. The Germans have been rushing up men and guns in this area, and anything like surprise is now impossible. What we get now must be got by hard fighting.

"The Germans have also been hurrying up guns in the neighborhood of Cambrai. The weather has improved, but is still too bad for good aeroplaning.

"Details of the part taken by the tanks in the battle increase the brilliancy of their performance. Their Commander's order before the advance was: 'The chance for which the Tank Corps has so long waited at length has come.' There is no doubt of the use the corps made of their chance, for, after crushing the German wire and cleaning out the German trenches, the tanks seem to have vied with one another in seeing who could go furthest and in most dangerous places.

#### Tanks Save Lives

"They showed, indeed, that, under favorable conditions, they can do more than ever has been claimed for them. Two battalions got through the Hindenburg Line on the first morning with only one man wounded in each. On the part of the battlefield I traversed next morning, I did not see a single dead British soldier. And this was due to the tanks.

"The distance covered by our troops on the first day was extraordinary. The West Riding troops advanced 7,000 yards, at least 1,000 yards farther than any infantry have gone in attacking entrenched positions in this war. They took fifty machine-guns and 1,000 prisoners.

"The performance of the Ulstermen, on the left flank, was notable. They were not assisted by tanks and could not go frontally over the trenches, but had to bomb their way along the German trenches to the left of the main attack.

"They thus, in one day, covered a distance of 4,000 yards against the

## Dr. Wu Leaves for Canton To Join Peace Discussion

Veteran Journeys South Accompanied by His Son And Mr. C. T. Wang

Dr. Wu Ting-fang left Shanghai Sunday for Canton on a British mail steamer. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. Wu Chao-chu and Mr. C. T. Wang. The younger Mr. Wu and Mr. Wang had both come up from Canton since the development of the Cabinet crisis in Peking.

Dr. Wu strenuously insisted that he was going south only on personal business and also for his health, but it can be authoritatively stated that he is going down to take a leading and active part in the Southern government. He may, however, stop over in Hongkong before going to Canton.

Dr. Wu has been on the point of going to Canton for two months. His sympathies have at all times been positively on the side of the South, but he has been unwilling to go until some semblance of unity was achieved in Canton. And it has been obvious even on the surface that the Southern party was not united, that the Sun Yat-sen element was pulling in one direction, the moderates in another direction and the military at times in still another.

The collapse of the Tuan Chi-jui government and the crumbling of the Anhui faction of military chiefs has now brought the Canton leaders to see the necessity of working together. Compromise offers have already been made to them and still more will be made. And it is to decide what compromise shall be accepted, if any, that a conference of all the Southern leaders will shortly be held. It is to take part in this conference that Dr. Wu has gone to Canton. It is possible also that the Provisional Government will be entirely re-organized, with a wider representation.

The chance for peace depends on what terms the Chihli faction—the element headed by President Feng Kuo-chang—is willing to make to the South. The Canton party is in independent mood; it is none too eager for an immediate peace with Tuan and Feng at odds. It holds the balance of power, now and it knows it. And, further, it has more

everything, eatable and drinkable. Many of the refugees are wretched sights. "Reviewing the battle before Cambrai, Reuter's correspondent points out that the fact that the British advance on Tuesday was greater than the base necessitated the widening of the latter by bombing various Hindenburg Lines. This operation was entrusted to the Ulstermen, who forced their way three miles northward, against continuous opposition.

Altogether, the British, in two days, over-ran forty square miles of new country and re-captured ten villages. The Scheldt Canal, sixty feet wide, was the great obstacle behind the Hindenburg Line, yet we leapt over it. We are now two miles from Cambrai and a half-built line of trenches intervenes. Here the Germans have massed many guns, but it seems im-

possible to see a single dead British soldier. And this was due to the tanks.

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"They thus, in one day, covered a distance of 4,000 yards against the

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material whether we attack Cambrai is now worthless as a base for the enemy, since its communications are commanded by our guns.

#### German Accounts

A German official communique wire-leased on Friday evening reported: "A renewed attempt by the British to break through, south-westward of Cambrai, was shattered, with most severe losses to the enemy."

A German official communique yesterday reported: "There have been great violent waves of fire between the railway from Boesinghe to Staden and the railway from Ypres to Roulers. A strong attack made by the British at Inchy collapsed. We strongly defended Moeuvres against many assaults."

"British thrusts against Bourlon, Fontaine and La Folle, with a wave of tanks in close formation, broke down. Our counter-thrust ejected the enemy from Bourlon and Bourlon Wood. We shot to pieces 30 tanks before Fontaine."

"Our artillery prevented night-attacks against Rumilly and south-westward of Masnières."

A German wireless official communique this afternoon reported: "An advance made by the British in the vicinity of the Ypres to Menin road failed. There have been violent limited engagements, south-westward of Cambrai."

"The British four times fruitlessly attacked Inchy. Our counter-attack repelled several hundred meters. We drove the British out from Bourlon village and Bourlon Wood."

#### Cannot Repair Breach

Paris, November 24.—A semi-official communique states that, despite the apparent lull on the British front, the battle continues with great fierceness from Flanders to St. Quentin, especially in front of Cambrai, where the British are consolidating their positions and resisting fierce counter-attacks. The Germans cannot repair the breach in the Hindenburg Line, except with numerous and hastily collected reserves and troops.

Thus, the British have upset the plans to crush Italy and the British and French commanders have retained the initiative in maneuver, an immense advantage.

The fighting today was fiercest in the angle between the Cambrai to Bapaume and the Cambrai to Bapaume

roads, where the British advance is recognised by the Germans to be most dangerous. Farther east, between Moeuvres and Queant, the British stormed a ridge which gives them very extensive observation over the enemy's lines. They also advanced in the vicinity of Bullecourt.

The initiative remains entirely with the British, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to arrest their continuous and methodical progress.

#### French Are Attacking

London, November 25.—A German official communique wirelessly this evening reports: "French attacks are in progress between Samogneux and Beaumont."

Paris, November 24.—An official communique issued on Friday evening reported: There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Juvincourt and in Upper Alsace, in the sectors of Seppoy and Largitzen.

The communique yesterday evening reported: There has been an intense artillery action on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Bezonvaux and an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The communique this afternoon reported: After a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered a partial attack at various points on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Hill 344, where a lively grenade-fight ended in our favor. The enemy suffered appreciable losses, without result. We took some prisoners.

Our fire prevented the enemy reaching our lines at Beaumont and Chaume Wood.

#### Carry Two Lines

The communique this evening reports: There has been reciprocal artillery work, north of Chemin-des-Dames and north-west of Rheims. After a short artillery preparation, we carried out a small operation north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Despite a high wind and a storm of rain, our troops brilliantly carried the first and second enemy lines on a front of 3½ kilometers, between Samogneux and the region south of Auglemont Farm and also the deep dugouts on the southern slopes of Bois-des-Caurieres ravine. Up to the present, we have counted 800 prisoners.



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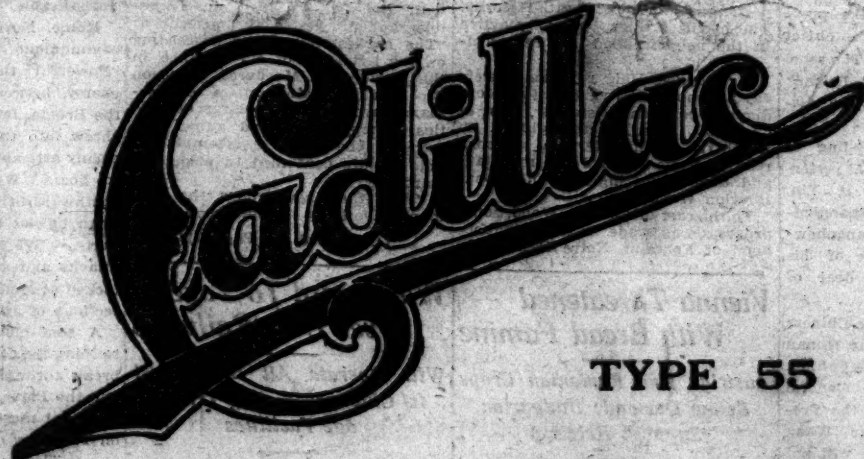
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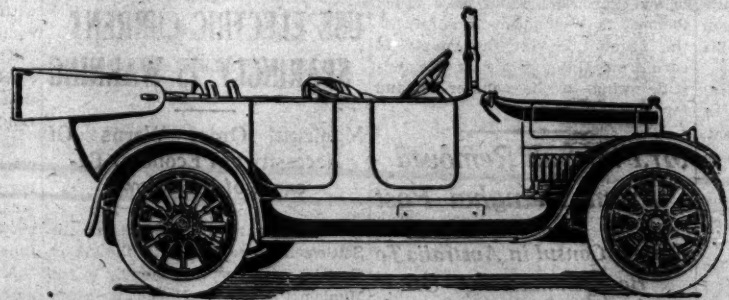
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## WUHU SEES A WEIRD PHENOMENON IN SKIES

On Cloudless Night, Enormous White Belt Passes Across The Heavens

Special Correspondence in the China Press

Wuhu, Anhui, Nov. 22.—A very unusual and spectacular phenomenon appeared in the sky this evening from eight to nine o'clock. In a cloudless sky there suddenly appeared across the northern horizon from East to West a band or belt of what seemed to be a trail of white smoke having the appearance of a light cloud but uniform in width clear across the heavens. At first it seemed to be stationary but soon it was observed to be rising rapidly, changing as it rose from a straight line to a continuously increasing curve until it was directly overhead, a great broad, white, awe-inspiring streamer, extending from the eastern horizon to directly overhead beneath the starry heavens above, and sinking out of sight again below the western horizon. The rapidity of its motion was most noticeable when directly overhead, because of the angle of observation.

It crossed the bright moon like a silvery cloud of varying density, at 8.20 p.m. and began sinking toward the southern horizon, passing out of sight at nine o'clock, having crossed the heavens from north to south in just one hour. The two extremities also moved in a southerly direction, the east one from a point north-east to one south-east, and the west one from north-west to south-west.

Its complete motion as observed from this point might be described as similar to that of a rope going over the head of one who is "jumping the rope," but being visible only part way from the apex of the arc to the axis of revolution. While it was still rising in the north a small detached stream followed along parallel to the larger one but constantly appearing larger until after both passed overhead when they appeared as two separate bands of about equal width and density. As it began descending toward the south the east part gradually became invisible until one could see only about half and as it approached the southern horizon little fragments resembling fleecy clouds detached themselves from the main part of the disappearing mass or cloud.

A distinct deflection from the regular curve was noticeable at the western extremity where the streak seemed to enter the denser atmosphere near the earth's surface, just as a straight stick of wood partly under water seems to bend at the surface of the water. Apart from this strange phenomenon there was absolutely no trace of a cloud in the sky and not a breath of wind.

There are many speculations as to the cause and substance (element) of this unusual cloud-like path passing through the heavens, and it will be interesting to learn how it appeared from various points of observation and over how much territory it was visible. Among other explanations here, one is that it was the path or trail of a meteor which passed the earth, or at least this part of the earth, and that it consisted of smoke and ashes and other particles of dust being left behind by the rapidly wafting meteor, and that its apparent motion across the heavens was due to the earth's motion in its orbit around the sun. It gave one the feeling that the earth was moving past some great white highway paved through the unmeasured space beyond. Perhaps it was Atlas playing "jump the rope" with the Milky Way.

## Lt. George Welcomes Union Of Shipyard Employers and Hands

They Offer Joint Suggestions For Securing the Greatest Possible Output

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 24.—The Admiralty announced the formation of a Shipbuilding Council, under the chairmanship of the Admiralty Controller. This Council differs from the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee by the inclusion of naval shipbuilding. All the members of the Advisory Committee have consented to join the Council.

Receiving a representative deputation of employers and workmen in the shipbuilding trades, who submitted their joint suggestions for securing the greatest possible output of new ships, Mr. Lloyd George said: "This is quite a unique deputation and may well mark a very important step forward in the industrial relations of this country. It is one of the most encouraging features for the prosecution of the war, because, without a good understanding between employers and workmen, the prosecution of the war becomes very difficult."

"It is a matter for considerable gratification that a desire should be

expressed between employers and workmen for the establishment of some body representative of both which will be an efficient instrument in settling all difficulties and disputes. I hope this is the beginning of very big things in the way of getting a better, more complete and more permanent understanding between employers and workmen, in the vital industries of the country."

"We are fighting for our lives. We have terrible struggles on land before us, but, if we are secure on the seas, the enemy cannot escape us. We have got them in a deadly grip and knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go once they have started."

"The German is aware our grip is a deadly one once we begin and he is trying to loosen it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is our most vulnerable point, namely, our communications at sea. He will not succeed."

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George referred to "the great victories which our gallant fellows are winning, not merely here, but far away in that great historic land where Europe has poured out so much of its blood for centuries."

## Ridge of Nebisamwil In Palestine Stormed

Ancient Mizpah is in British Hands; Turks Bombard Tomb of Samuel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 24.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: On Wednesday, we stormed Nebisamwil Ridge, which is the site of ancient Mizpah, 5,000 yards westward of the Jerusalem to Nablus road, we beat off repeated counter-attacks. The enemy bombarded the mosque containing, according to tradition, the tomb of the Prophet Samuel, which we carefully avoided.

Our mounted troops, which approached Beitunia, on Wednesday, were forced back by a strong counter-attack. We are now holding Beitur-el-Foka.

The weather is bright and cold. Monday's successful action westward of Kuryet-el-Enab was due to the gallantry of the Somerset, Wiltshire and Gurkha regiments.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian headquarters, dealing with the share taken by the cavalry in the pursuit of the enemy, says that it was a strenuous period for all, especially the horses, which were called upon to cover an enormous distance. Nevertheless, they surpassed expectations.

They were employed to do scouting work, flank-guard and mounted infantry work and, on two or three glorious occasions, were enabled to fulfil their old-time rôle and employ shock tactics. A fresh instance of this occurred at Abu Shushan, on the 13th.

As the Turks were evacuating the ridge, under our pressure, the Warwick and Worcester Yeomanry charged them with the cold steel. The Turkish losses in killed exceeded the number taken prisoners, who totalled 250.

The next day was the day of the Anzac. Four miles from Ramleh, two battalions of fresh Turkish troops counter-attacked in a most determined manner, getting within fifteen yards of the New Zealand Mounted Infantry, who had been dismounted and were advancing on foot.

The Auckland and Wellington Rifles charged with the bayonet and practically wiped out the Turks, of whom over 400 dead were counted. The Anzacs entered Ramleh next morning, unopposed.

They also captured 300 prisoners and much war-material at Lyda, from which place the enemy hurriedly retired during the night. On the following day, the Anzacs entered Jaffa.

In all these operations, which extended over a fortnight, with fighting almost every day, our losses were comparatively slight.

## An End To Pacifist Campaigns, Motto Of Premier Clemenceau

'Neither Treason Nor Half Treason, But War and Nothing But War'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 21.—The new French Cabinet presented itself before Parliament, yesterday. In his declaration of policy, the new Premier, M. Clemenceau, said:—

"We have accepted the task of forming a government, in order to carry on the war with redoubled efforts, so as to give a better result from all the energies engaged. Our single thought in coming before you is of the war as a whole and we want the confidence we demand from you to be an act of confidence in yourselves and an appeal to the historic qualities which have made us French."

"To conquer in order to be just, such has been the motto of all our governments during this war and this program we shall maintain."

"We have great soldiers, worthy of a great history. Those Frenchmen whom we were compelled to throw into the fight have claims on us. We owe them everything, without any reserve."

"We have a single duty and a simple one: to stand beside the soldiers, to live and to suffer and to fight with them and to give up all for the Motherland. Let every zone be the zone of the army."

"We form with our good allies an unshakable rock of a barrier which shall not be overleapt. In the forefront of the Alliance, everywhere and always, is brotherly union, the most sure foundation of the coming world."

"France," continued M. Clemenceau, "has suffered for all the ideals that belong to man and is ready to suffer again. There have been crimes against France that demand swift punishment."

"Before you and before the country which is calling for justice, we make engagements that justice shall be done with the full vigor of the law. Court-martials shall judge the accused and the soldier of the Praetorium shall come in aid of the soldier of the front."

"An end to pacifist campaigns! No more German intrigues! We will have neither treason nor half treason, but war and nothing but war!"

M. Clemenceau went on to say that the Government would maintain liberty in France, but, in order to prevent the leakage and incitements by which the enemy might profit, a diplomatic and military censorship must be maintained. A press bureau would give advice to whoever might ask it, but only advice.

After referring to the necessity of making the new war loan a success, in order to guarantee victory, M. Clemenceau concluded: "That victory, gentlemen, let us live it beforehand at this hour in the communion of our hearts so that we may find, in an inexhaustible unselfishness, power to soar to the highest of the high hopes of which the soul of France is capable. One day, in Paris and in the most humble village of France, the thunder of cheering shall welcome our conquering standards, which have been soaked in blood and tears and torn by shells and which shall be magnificently wreathed by the spirits of our great dead."

"That day, the most splendid of our history, in which there have been so many, it is in our power to bring about. On our irrevocable resolution we ask you to set the seal of your approval."

A vote of confidence in the Government was carried.

## NEW BRITISH COMMANDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 24.—Official—General Sir Herbert Plumer has been appointed to command the British forces in Italy. Lieut.-General W. R. Marshall has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia.

## KIANGSU RIVER PIRATES IN DARING DEPREDACTIONS

Openly Challenge Soldiers Despite Additional Troops Being in Locality

Special Correspondence in the China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, November 22.—The robbers have broken loose afresh in the country around here. This morning they attacked the steam-tug which was on its way to Tsingkiangpu, before it got more than thirty li from here. They somehow found out that the tug had a large amount of money on it and laid their plans to get it. The men on the tug had some daring, too, and instead of meekly allowing themselves to be looted, they speedily reversed and came back up the Canal to the tune of the robbers' rifle volleys.

There are more soldiers than usual here now, some three thousand having come in from the south in the last few days in addition to the troops who are regularly stationed here. It looks as though the robbers are throwing down the gauntlet to the soldiers. Besides this attack on the steam-tug, a number of the villages have been attacked and looted, some of them less than seven miles from the city. Reports are just now coming in from a nearby village to the effect that the robbers attacked it last night. These night attacks are nothing unusual; the remarkable thing about the attack on the tug was that it was carried out in broad daylight.

A few months ago the robbers became so numerous and so daring in the country just south of here that the soldiers made a more vigorous effort than usual to drive them to cover. In the battles between the soldiers and the robbers a number of both were killed, including a captain of one of the companies here. Since that time up to this last outbreak, most of the robbing has been in the north country. The events of the last few nights indicate that the robbers have opened up in full force in the south country again.

This afternoon, about dark, a number of the people living outside the city came knocking in for the night, evidently much excited by the rumors of the near approach of the robbers. A band of soldiers has started out to the south in pursuit of the robbers. So far no report has come back from them. A band of soldiers who went out north of here robber-hunting, a day or two ago, were practically surrounded by a large body of robbers. Some of the soldiers got away and came back here. It is not known yet what became of the others.

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## Changsha Settles Down Under New Governors

**CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE**  
Changsha, November 24.—The local situation is improving. The leading citizens have elected Tan Hao-ming as Military Governor and Chen Chien as Civil Governor.

The latter is already in office and has taken over control. Tan Hao-ming has not yet arrived, but Defence Commissioner Liu Chien-fan has issued proclamation on his behalf.

Kwangsi and Hunan troops are pressing northwards, to repel the Northerners. An armistice on the Hunan border is announced.

Changsha, November 26.—Civil Governor Chen Chien is apparently entirely controlling the situation. He has agreed with Tuchun Wang Chanyuan that the mile of river between Yochow and Siangyin shall be the boundary of military operations for both sides.

Changsha, Nov. 17.—On Wednesday night, November 14, Hunan was still in the throes of nervous fear about the struggle being carried on by the Tuchun, Fu Liang-tso, under the direction of Premier Tuan Chih-jui.

The struggle had passed through several alternating phases of success and defeat for the northern army; with defeat, on the whole, more conspicuous. The campaign up the Siang valley was certainly not successful. Hengshan was taken and lost, then taken again by the Northerners. But only a little further south, Hengcho was firmly held by the Southern forces. General Ma had come up from further south and Tuchun Tan Hao-ming, of Kwangsi, had joined him, ready for any eventuality.

Further west the Northern armies had been fairly ineffectual. Directly south of Changsha, by the land route to Canton, through Liling, Yuhshien and Chaling (a route very similar to that by which, fifty or more years ago, the Taling rebels came up to lay siege to Changsha, led by the visionary Hung Hsi-tien), another course was laid by Tuchun Fu for his troops. They were to go down and repel the Southern forces now said to be coming up in that direction. Between November 6 and 10 a battle did occur in the vicinity of Yuhshien and there the Northern forces were able to drive the Southern forces back.

**Martial Law in Changsha**

Although there had been fairly thorough guarding of the streets of the provincial capital ever since the arrival of Tuchun Fu on September 15, on November 10 a new proclamation was put up, saying that from then on the streets were to be absolutely free of all traffic after 8 p.m. While this was not explained, it increased the suspicion of all citizens. Add to this the fact that during that week throngs of pig-tailed troops, the so-called An-Wu troops, had been poured in from Anhui—and even worse than troops, throngs of camp followers and coolies, men of the most ruffianlike appearance, men who had within a few days of their arrival camped along some of the highways leading out of Changsha and robbed passing travelers—and it will be possible to form some idea of the restlessness of the populace.

**Tension Breaks Suddenly**

Suddenly, and without any warning, at daybreak on Thursday, the 15th, telephone messages began to flash all over the city announcing that the Tuchun had fled in the night. The severity of the martial law seemed explained; the Tuchun had been making it possible to slip away without drawing attention to himself. Be that as it may, Fu Liang-tso left the yamen some time after midnight and early on the 15th, probably between 2 and 3 in the morning, embarked on a river gunboat that had been anchored here ever since he came in September and made for Yochow. With him went the civil governor, Chou Chao-hsiang and, what was more distressing to those who had yamen matters to put through, with him went also all the seals of the military and civil governorship.

The city breathed easier. A very conciliatory proclamation was put up on the city gates and in the streets soon after daylight, issued by General Wang Ju-hsien, commanding the Eighth Division and now the senior officer left in the city, stating that Fu Liang-tso had gone, that it had become apparent that this military policy was unwise and that he had given orders for an absolute cessation of fighting throughout Hunan. From now on, a policy of diplomacy was to be used and friendship was to be restored by peaceful means. He, General Wang, did not wish to be in command, but would remain here to control affairs until relieved by Peking.

**Hunan Gentry Act**

When it became known that Fu had gone, the gentry immediately took steps to see that adequate provision was made for the carrying out of civil measures. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Provincial Educational Association and of the Hunan Provincial Assembly met by eight o'clock, drafted a plan for civil government and went with it to the yamen. After having a preliminary meeting with one of the lower military officers they had an interview with General Wang, commanding the 8th division and General Fan Kuo-chang, commanding the 20th division and proposed that the government be vested, for the time being, in a committee composed of five: the two generals mentioned and the presidents of the three organizations referred to above. The generals agreed heartily and the plan was put into immediate effect. Friday morning, November 16, the first proclamation appeared in the name of the "Administrative Office of the Combined Military and Civil Government." The populace was appealed to, to settle down to a peaceful existence and trouble-makers were severely warned.

On the night of November 16 the streets were carefully and thoroughly patrolled, both by the local police and by northern troops and there was no outward evidence of disturbance. A large body of soldiers,

many of them of the pig-tailed variety, however, who had gone down river on the 15th, re-appeared on the evening of the 16th and it was quickly rumored that they had threatened to loot the city unless given a large sum of money. It seems probable, however, that their return was due to the orders of General Wang, who was bringing them to positions across the river on the famous Yolu Mountain, where, it was reported, they would remain entrenched to resist possible attacks from Southern troops who were still unwilling to trust General Wang's proclamation about the stoppage of fighting.

These Southern troops were said to be marching over from Ninghsiang, a day's journey away. The night of the 16th was very restless, so far as the inner feelings of the people were concerned. They seemed greatly alarmed about the presence in and out of the city of the pig-tailed soldiers. It would seem wise for General Wang to get them out of the province at the earliest possible opportunity, even if he deems it necessary to control the situation with military force for a time yet.

The foreigners in Changsha feel no personal concern for their safety and have, in many instances, been able to "allay the fears of Chinese citizens."

## NEUTRAL EMBARGO FIRM UNTIL JANUARY

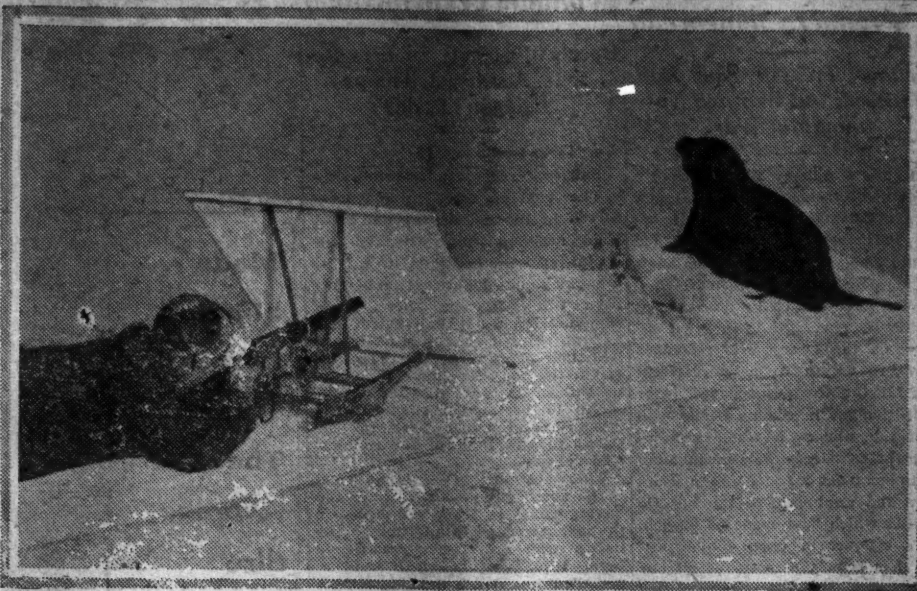
**U. S. War Trade Board Awaits Iron-clad Guarantees Before Proceeding**

Washington, October 25.—The War Trade Board soon will take up the problem of rationing neutral countries of Europe, but it is improbable that any shipments of foodstuffs will be released to the northern neutral contiguous to Germany before January 1.

Iron-clad agreements that Germany shall not profit directly or indirectly will be one of the demands made, and agreements now in force between some of these countries and the Central Powers will not be recognized. Cattle fodder, it is understood, will be refused to Holland while fats are being shipped into Germany and other foodstuffs, if any are sent, will be issued in quantities to prevent actual starvation among the civilian populations.

Sweden, it was said today, had little chance of obtaining any substantial aid, if a rationing system was adopted, because reports concerning conditions in that country, which have been requested, have not been forthcoming. While Sweden supplies Germany with materials for

## Exhibit From Crocker Expedition: Camouflage In The Arctic



Contrary to the custom of not allowing the public to view objects of interest until completed for exhibition the American Museum of Natural History has placed on view the

collection brought from the Arctic by Donald McMillan. This camouflage method of seal hunting was used by members of the Crocker Land Expedition.

Included in the collection is the tent used by the explorer, and Eskimo clothing which may be used as a model for United States aviators.

the manufacture of steel and explosives the United States, it is said, will run a deaf ear to pleas for food to feed miners and other workmen. The United States may insist as necessary to any agreement that an embargo be placed by some northern neutrals, Sweden and Holland included, on all exports of their products.

It is probable also that Holland will be unable to reach a satisfactory agreement unless her shipping, now tied up in American ports, is made a part of it.

Julius E. Van der Wielen, a member of the Holland Commission, said today that the shipments from Holland to Germany during the first three months of 1917 amounted to \$6,747 tons, while during the same period the imports into Holland from Germany amounted to 451,820 tons, the latter including coal, with which Germany accommodated the Netherlands despite the shortage of fuel in Germany. He said figures previously made public as representing the trade between Germany and Holland had represented the money value of the traffic, which was not just, inasmuch as in abnormal times prices are not controlled by the normal laws of supply and demand.

Holland's Situation Section Germany was willing to pay abnormal prices for surplus products of Holland, he said. He added that in viewing the trade from the standpoint of monetary value, tobacco, coffee, and guanine ought to be excluded from consideration, as they

were imported into Holland from the Dutch East Indies and were not native Dutch products. The trade in these commodities, he said, amounted to 10,000,000 guilders.

Holland is said to be facing a most serious situation as the result of the lack of fuel, further restrictions having been imposed upon its importation into the Netherlands from Germany, where there is a shortage of workmen in the coal mines. Germany was declared to have an insufficient amount of coal for her own uses.

Negotiations between the War Trade Board and Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister, have reached the stage where propositions made by the United States regarding supplies for Switzerland have been forwarded by the Minister to his Government for consideration.

## TROUBLE BY AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN REPORTED

**Demand Of \$109,000,000 Wage Increase May Be As Serious As Problem Year Ago**

Tokio, November 26.—Railroad workers in the United States have demanded an increase in wages of \$109,000,000, according to a cable from New York which reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo

November 15. It is reported that the situation is as critical as the joint strike scare of last year.

President Wilson has already told the labor unions of the necessity of their co-operation with the Government in the present situation. At the same time he sent a letter to Mr. William L. Chambers, prominent railroad trouble arbiter, asking to make his utmost effort for the peaceful solution of the problem between railroad men and their employees. The President further said that if the negotiation are unsuccessful, the Government will be obliged to put all railroad business under direct control of the Government.

Mr. Chambers will begin his negotiation with four representatives of the Union, but it is anticipated that the problem will not be settled until November 22, when the representatives have a direct conference with the President.

President Wilson, in his speech at the general conference of the Labor Union at Buffalo on November 12, denounced the so-called peace-talkers as persons who know nothing about the actual situations of the day, although their sentiment should be admired. He said that the Government did not send Mr. House to Europe, to promote peace, but to study how the war can be won.

The speech was accepted by the public with great interest and applause, especially the part in which he emphasized the necessity of co-operation of the whole nation in order to be victorious in war and attain the purpose of it, a perfect peace.

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" Imperial Port	3.75	—
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CH. LEOVILLE Claret	2.30	1.60
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CRAWFORD'S Solid Rye	1.35	—
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DUNVILLE'S Irish Whisky	1.70	—
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SCHWEPPES' Lemon S'ash	1.20	—
" Lime Juice	1.20	—
ANISEED	1.50	—
BLACKBERRY Brandy	2.75	—
CHERRY Brandy	3.00	2.25
CHERRY Whisky	3.00	—
CURACAO (Red or White)	3.50	—
PEPPERMINT	3.00	2.25
PEPPERMINT	2.50	2.50
D. O. M.	4.50	3.00



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### WEATHER

Very cloudy weather. Moderate to  
strong northerly gale along the  
whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 27, 1917

### The Americans At War

By Lord Northcliffe

Note: The following is the first  
of two articles written by Lord  
Northcliffe on "The Americans at  
War," which recently appeared in  
the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
Parts of these articles have pre-  
viously appeared in THE CHINA  
PRESS, having been received by  
cable.

This September, 1917, sees the  
beginning of the growth of a war  
machine unequalled in the world's  
history. The machine is being built  
in the American way. As I watch  
the process I am reminded continually  
of the method by which Americans  
build their skyscrapers, whose  
roots are deep down in the rock  
that forms the island on which New  
York stands.

In watching the building of a  
skyscraper the uninitiated observer  
feels that the thing will never  
begin. For some time there is a  
blasting of rock; crowds of men  
appear with strange machines; no-  
thing much seems to happen. Then,  
gradually but surely, a great steel  
skeleton arises. The progress does  
not seem to be as rapid as it might  
be, until suddenly the passerby  
finds, to his astonishment, that the  
exterior walls of the seventeenth  
or thirtieth storey are finished,  
the lower stories being yet in  
skeleton form. There is another  
delay, and, lo! the skyscraper is  
suddenly finished and housing ten  
or fifteen thousand busy workers.  
The American war machine is being  
built in the same way.

From the staid British point of  
view the process is sometimes be-  
wildering. There are delays, toler-  
ances, repetitions of European war  
blunders, criticisms, arguments, ex-  
travagant optimism, and grave  
under-estimations. Sometimes, at  
the end of a long day, one looks  
back on the morning and can see  
no progress; but at the conclusion  
of every six days there is not only  
an advance but sometimes a leap.  
The great giant of the West slum-  
bered more or less uneasily for the  
first two and a half years of the  
war. He eventually woke with  
some unwillingness. Today he is  
up and about and doing; he is  
girding on his armor and fashioning  
the club that should end the  
rule of despotism in Europe.

Lookers-on and critics here in  
the United States were astonished  
to find that, almost without public  
notice, conscription came into  
being. Having arrived, it works as  
smoothly as though it had been in  
use since the Declaration of In-  
dependence. Again the giant pauses  
awhile and people begin to wonder  
what he is doing, but meanwhile  
the streets become filled with khaki,  
the stern-looking business men and  
professional beauties of photo-  
graphers' shops are replaced by  
clean-visaged officers and nurses,  
the parks are busy from dawn to  
dark with men in shirt sleeves at  
drill, those trying to make business  
appointments by telephone find  
that So-and-so has gone to France  
or to the officers' training camp at  
Plattsburg or elsewhere. The war  
hourly becomes more and more a  
part of the visible public life.

My American home is some miles  
out of New York City. When I  
took up my residence there in June

last there were no signs of war  
about me. I went to Washington  
and returned after the space of a  
few days. A vast camp as big as  
ours at Witley, in Surrey, appeared  
at my doors as though it had grown  
by magic. This camp is not "on  
the map," so to speak; it is not  
one of the great cantonments that  
are being built with lightning speed.  
Of these soldier cities there are  
now 16 finished, or nearly so. They  
are no mere camps; there is a  
permanence about them which  
makes it difficult to realize that  
they are built in two score of days.  
A number of them are being erected,  
wisely, in the sunny and com-  
paratively stormless south, where  
the soldiers—more especially the  
flying men—will be in full training  
during the whole winter.

Let me describe one of these  
cities in the words of an English  
eye-witness, one of the 16 cities  
which will accommodate the first  
instalment (687,000 men), gathered  
by conscription. These cities are  
tangible proof of the efficiency of  
American methods of organization  
applied to war-making. We asked  
and obtained permission to see one  
of the most rapidly finished. It  
happened to be 2,000 miles from  
New York City. It did not seem  
to concern those who extended the  
very cordial invitation to us that  
the journey was a long one. It is  
regarded here as we in England  
look upon the journey from London  
to Newcastle or from London to  
Glasgow. We were particularly in-  
terested in the construction because  
it is the result of the activities of  
a great firm not unknown in England—  
Stone and Webster, whose ramifi-  
cations extend not only through-  
out the United States but to most  
parts of the world, in the form of  
the International Corporation.

Early in July there lay, three  
miles outside San Antonio, Texas, a  
stretch of ground covered with a  
difficult kind of scrub or bush. On  
July 6 there appeared an army of  
between 9,000 and 10,000 workmen  
of every known nationality, directed  
by young Americans of the  
Harvard and Yale type. The 10,000  
arrived in every kind of conveyance  
—in mule carts, farm wagons,  
horse cabs, motors, and huge  
motor-vans. At the end of the day's  
work, when the whistle had blown,  
the scene resembled that of some  
eccentric, elaborately staged kine-  
matograph film. Together with  
the army of 10,000 men came many  
kinds of sets of automatic machin-  
ery. The hard concrete roads of  
the United States are now made by  
machinery with a thoroughness and  
permanence which should attract  
attention in Europe. In this new  
town outside San Antonio, 12 miles  
of rail, 25 miles of road, 31 miles  
of waterpipe, 30 miles of sewer  
were accomplished in 45 days.

The scale of wages is as surpris-  
ing to Europeans as the energy ex-  
pended. The average wage for all  
and sundry exceeded \$5 a week,  
carpenters getting 26s. daily. Nearly  
all material had to be brought  
from what appear to us vast dis-  
tances. As often as not the thermo-  
meter stood at 100deg., yet the  
daily photographs taken by the  
contractors show that progress was  
continuous until, on August 25, a  
considerable part of the city was  
ready for occupation. The strongly  
and comfortably built huts are all  
provided with heating arrange-  
ments for the winter, and baths,  
hot and cold, are attached to each  
building. There are vast stores  
and office blocks, several post  
offices, a huge bakery, laundry,  
stables for 1,300 horses and mules,  
hospitals, schools; in all, between  
1,200 and 1,300 buildings.

And what has been done in Texas  
was being done simultaneously in  
15 other parts of the country.

Although Long Island is so close  
to New York and is one of the  
most fashionable country-house dis-  
tricts in the United States, the site  
chosen for Yaphank, the great  
camp on Long Island, gave as much  
trouble as any other. A forest had  
to be cut down and the roots blast-  
ed out of the soil. Furthermore,  
the work was hampered by mos-  
quitoes to a degree that will be  
understood by those who have dis-  
turbed virgin soil in new places.

They have a prompt, unexpected  
way of doing things in this country  
which is pleasingly refreshing. One  
morning I read that all "saloons"  
(public-houses) within five miles  
of Yaphank had been closed. No-  
thing more was said about it; no  
discussion preceded the matter;  
there were no abstruse calculations  
as to compensation. The United  
States is at war; saloons are not  
good for war; close them! That's  
all there was to it. They are a  
good-natured but a drastic people.  
One of their great war accomplish-  
ments is the stamping out of sedi-  
tion. When I first arrived here it  
was common to see knots of rather  
bored-looking people at street cor-  
ners round a wildly gesticulating  
man standing on what I believe is  
known as a "soap-box." I noticed

that the number of these orators  
grew. I stopped one evening to  
listen to one of them in the negro  
quarter; he was talking a lot of  
excited rubbish. In one part of his  
discourse he evinced unexpected  
sympathy for the "down-trodden  
Irish farmer"—who is notably, by  
the way, among the most prosper-  
ous of farmers. The American  
giant paused one day in his war  
preparations, issued some kind of  
police order, and there was an end  
to pacifism. Armed men in special  
motor-cars ended it.

A shrewd British friend of mine  
who has lived here many years re-  
marked the other day that it took  
a long time to get Uncle Sam into  
the war, but that it may take a  
much longer time to get him out.  
Already, after barely five months  
of preparation, the United States  
has close upon a million and a half  
soldiers undergoing intensive train-  
ing for their task. The Regular  
Army was brought up to its full  
strength—400,000—by voluntary en-  
listment. The National Guard, a  
State Militia, was filled up by the  
same means until it numbered  
500,000. Then came the ballot for  
conscripts under the Conscription  
Act; this gave between 600,000 and  
700,000 more.

For the training and upkeep of  
this force and for the provision of  
all that it will require in the field  
sums of money have been voted  
which make one's brain reel. For  
aeroplane construction \$128,000,000  
has been appropriated; upon mer-  
chant ships building \$227,000,000  
is to be spent. In all, the war ex-  
penditure of the United States  
already amounts to well over  
\$1,600,000 a day, and loans to  
the Allies account for another  
\$2,400,000 every 24 hours. The war  
machine gathers momentum as it  
travels; its ramifications are be-  
wildering; scarcely a day passes  
without some fresh and startling  
proof of its force.

The American characteristics in  
war seem to me to be two: Firstly,  
what looks like undue deliberation,  
and then, before you are ready for  
it, like a bolt from the blue, a  
smashing blow! We know so little  
of the United States in Europe that  
probably not one reader in a score  
will understand that the Democrats  
(Radicals) are in office and the  
Republicans (Conservatives) are in  
opposition. The system, so far, is  
rather like our own, but the head  
of the nation is a President whose  
character appears to me to be a  
mixture of Scottish caution and  
tenacity with American unexpected-  
ness.

Witness the reply to the Pope.  
Cables from Europe contained  
neatly-mouthed meanderings from  
Continental newspapers outlining  
all kinds of suggested temporising  
replies to his Holiness. Suddenly  
came an altogether unexpected  
bang from the White House at  
Washington; the whole miasma of  
pacifism and all the rantings from  
soap-boxes were at an end. My  
Republican friends, naturally critic-  
al of persons and things Demo-  
cratic, shared the nationwide joy  
in the President's reply.

As with the well-meant Papal  
peace offerings, so with the em-  
bargo. Well-meaning European  
statesmen have too long provided  
the German armies with materials  
for making shot and powder and  
loving neutrals. The American  
mind wondered why. I went one  
day to have a look at an American  
transport sailing for Europe, in  
which the soldier boys clustered  
like bees in swarming time. In-  
cidentally my guide showed me a  
great number of neutral ships load-  
ing up with grain for Germany.  
There came another bang from the  
Big Gun at Washington. The ships  
are still here.

I should not be surprised if they  
eventually helped to carry food to  
the American armies in France and  
to Belgium. I am very certain they  
will not carry one grain of wheat  
to Germany. The right of neutrals  
to prolong the war is not conceded  
by the United States. The Ameri-  
can mothers who are sending their  
boys to face submarines in the  
Atlantic and high explosives in the  
trenches have no sloppy sentiment  
for Sweden or Spain. They are  
sorry for Holland, but the motto  
"America first," though not perhaps  
always suited to an alliance, is  
undoubtedly a formidable war  
weapon when put into operation  
with the drastic suddenness charac-  
teristic of American mentality in  
war-time.

### On the Outside

(From The Asborne Farmer)

Mrs. Mary Jason is getting more  
discontented every day. It is all be-  
cause she is forced to remain silent  
half the time at club meetings; she  
is not familiar with the subjects  
other ladies are talking about. Mrs.  
Jason thinks it is because she has  
never been away to a city hospital to  
undergo an operation.

## The Angry German General And The American Diplomat

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the First  
Secretary of the American Legation  
in Brussels at the time that the Ger-  
mans polluted the town, has written  
"A Journal from a Legation," which  
will be only second in interest to Mr.  
Gerard's famous book.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will  
publish both. It was Mr. Gibson who  
was entrusted with Nurse Cavell's  
defence, and in Land and Water  
(September 27) he tells of the "Last  
Hours of Edith Cavell."

Here is an extract of the story  
which Mr. Gibson relates in the above  
weekly of one of the preposterous  
generals who were in charge of  
Brussels under the German occupa-  
tion. He tried to cook the official  
telegram sent out by the United  
States Embassy and to delay their  
despatch. Mr. Gibson was too much  
for him. This was in August, 1914.

"The General himself is a little  
tubby man, who looks as though he  
might be about fifty-five; his face is  
red as fire when it is not purple, and  
the way he rages about is enough to  
make Olympus tremble.

"The crowd of frightened people  
who came to the Hotel de Ville for  
laissez-passeurs and other papers all  
found their way straight to his office:  
no one was on hand to sort them out  
and distribute them among the  
various bureaus of the civil ad-  
ministration. Even the staff officers  
did very little to spare their chief and  
head off the crowd. They would come  
right up to him at his table and shove  
a piece of identity under his nose with  
a tremulous request for a visa; he  
would turn upon them and growl.

### Redder And Redder

"Just as with us, every one wanted  
something quite out of the question,  
and then insisted on arguing about  
the answer that they got. A man  
would come up to the General and say  
that he wanted to get a pass to go  
to Namur. The General would say  
impatiently that it was quite im-  
possible.

"Then Mr. Man would say that  
that was no doubt true, but that he  
must go because he had a wife or a  
family or a business or something  
else that he wanted to get to. As he  
talked the General would be getting  
redder and redder, and when about  
to explode he would spring to his feet  
and advance upon his tormentor  
waving his arms and roaring at him  
to get the ——— out of there.

"Not satisfied with that, he in-  
variably availed himself of the oppor-  
tunity of being on his feet to chase  
all the assembled crowd down the  
stairs and to scream at all the officers  
in attendance for having allowed all  
this crowd to gather. Then he would  
sit down and go through the same  
performance from the beginning.

### My Share Of The Trouble

"I was there off and on for more  
than two hours, and in that time he  
did not do four minutes' continuous  
uninterrupted work.

"I had my share of the trouble. I  
explained my errand to an aide-de-  
camp, and asked him to see that pro-  
per instructions were given for the  
sending of the telegrams. He took  
them and went away. Then after a  
few minutes he came gravely back,  
clicked his heels, and announced that  
there was no telegraph communica-  
tion with the outside world, and that  
he did not know when it would be re-  
established.

"I asked him to go back to the  
General, who in the meantime had  
retreated to the Gothic room and had  
locked himself in with a group of  
officers. My friend came back again,  
rather red in the face, and said he  
had authority to stamp my telegrams  
and let them go. He put the rubber  
stamp on them and said I could take  
them. I said that was all very well,  
but where could I take them since  
the telegraph offices were closed. He  
went off again and came back with  
the word that the office in the central  
bureau was working for official  
messages. I got into the motor with  
the Italian Secretary, who had a  
similar task, and together we went  
to the central bureau. It was nipped  
up tight and the German sentries on  
guard at the door swore to us by their  
Ehrenwort that there was absolutely  
nothing doing.

### Fooling The Diplomats

"Back we went to the Hotel de  
Ville. Our friend the A.D.C. had dis-  
appeared, but we got hold of another  
and asked him to inform himself. He  
went away and we spent a few  
minutes watching the General blow  
up everybody in sight; when the  
A.D.C. came back he smilingly an-  
nounced that there was no way of  
getting the messages out on the wire;  
that the best thing we could do would  
be to send a courier to Holland and  
telegraph from there. I told him to  
go back and get another answer.  
Then came another fruitless journey.

"By this time the wild goose-chasing  
was getting a little bit monotonous,  
and when we got back to the head-  
quarters I announced with some  
emphasis to the first A.D.C. that I  
could reach that I did not care to do  
any more of it; that I wanted him to  
get me the right information and do  
it right away, so that I should not  
have to go back to my chief and report  
any more futile errands. He went  
away in some trepidation, and was  
gone some time. Presently the General  
came out himself, seething in his best  
manner.

"A qui tout ce tas de depeches?"

"A moi," says I, knowing the  
language.

"He then announced in a voice of  
thunder that they were all wrong, and  
that he was having them rewritten;  
before I could summon enough breath  
to shout him down and protest he had  
gone into another room and slammed  
the door. I rushed back to my trusty  
A.D.C. and told him to get me those  
telegrams right away; he came back  
with word that they would be sent  
after correction. I said that under  
no circumstances could they send out  
a word over the signature of the  
American Minister without his having  
written it himself.

### Bumping Into The General

"He came back and said he could  
not get the cables. I started to walk  
into the office myself to get them,  
only to bump into the General coming  
out with the messages in his hand.  
He threw them down on a table and  
began telling a young officer what cor-  
rections to make on the telegraph  
form itself. I protested vigorously  
against any such proceeding, telling  
him that we should be glad to have  
his views as to any errors in our  
message, but that he could not touch  
a letter in any official message. At  
this stage of the game he was  
summoned to the office of the Bur-  
gomaster and rushed off with a string  
of oaths that would have made an  
Arizona cow-puncher take off his hat.

"This young officer started calmly  
interlarding the message, so I reached  
over and took it away from him with  
the statement that I would report to  
my chief what had happened. He was  
all aflutter, and asked that I remain,  
as the General would not be long. I  
could not see any use in waiting  
longer, however, and made as dignified  
a retreat as possible under the cir-  
cumstances.

"There were a number of cables in  
the handful I had carried around that  
were being sent in the interest of the  
German Government and of German  
subjects, and I took good care to tell  
the young man that, while we were  
glad to do anything reasonable for  
them or for their people, we had stood  
for a good deal more than they had  
a right to expect, and that these cables  
would stay on my desk until such  
time as they got ready to make a  
proper arrangement for our com-  
munications. Now we shall settle  
down and see what happens next."

### Correspondence

Races Again Help War Funds And  
Charities

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir.—Allow me to announce  
to the community through your  
esteemed columns that as a result of  
the Autumn 1917 Race Meeting the  
following sums were obtained by  
the Race Club for:—  
War Funds and War  
Charities ..... \$60,000.00  
War Investments (China  
and Japan War Savings  
Associations' Sweep on  
the Champions) ..... \$6,000.00

Of the above first mentioned sum,  
\$19,719.00 represent voluntary con-  
tributions.

The Stewards have allocated to  
the Funds stated below the amounts  
shown, against each, and cheques  
and drafts will be forwarded to the  
various local honorary treasurers  
concerned with the least possible  
delay.

British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem .....	£1,000
Blind Soldiers and Sailors Sailors' War Orphans .....	500
R. F. C. Hospital .....	500
Blue Cross .....	250
Shanghai Wounded .....	250
Officers' Families .....	250
Comforts for Mine Sweep- ers .....	250
Tommy's Xmas Fund .....	250
Sikh Wounded .....	250
French War Charities .....	250
Belgian War Charities .....	250
Italian War Charities .....	250
Portuguese War Charities .....	250
Russian War Charities .....	250
Earl Roberts' Rest Home .....	100
Veterans' Club .....	150

Women's United Services League .....	£5,500
British Women's Work Association .....	\$38,545.56
Bandage Dept. ....	\$2,500
Sock Dept. ....	2,500
Blinds sent to Mes- opotamia .....	750

American Red Cross (Local) .....	5,750.00
Fly Trap Fund .....	1,700.00
Royal Naval and Marine Orphan Home at Portsmouth .....	3,000.00
Royal Flying Corps—One Battle-plane "Shang- hai Race Club No. 5— The Oriole" .....	1,000.00
	10,500.00
	\$60,000.00

The Stewards hope the allocations  
as stated above will meet with the  
approval of all who contributed to

wards the Club's War Funds and  
helped to make the Autumn 1917  
Race Meeting a success.

I would also state that the two  
race meetings held during 1917 have  
brought in for:—  
War Funds and War  
Charities ..... \$116,000.00  
War Investments (China  
and Japan War Sav-  
ings Association) .....

54,000.00  
\$170,000.00

The above is quite apart from

investments made by lucky winners  
at the race meetings and sums  
donated by them to certain charities  
direct instead of through the Race  
Club, also funds which institutions  
and other clubs have obtained for  
charities etc., as a result of the race  
meetings, the totals of which are not  
inconsiderable. I remain, Yours  
faithfully,

W. S. Jackson,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Race Club.  
Shanghai, November 26, 1917.

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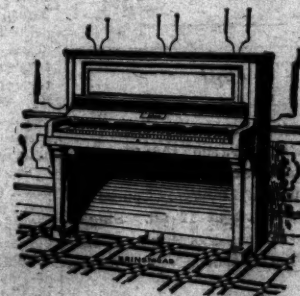
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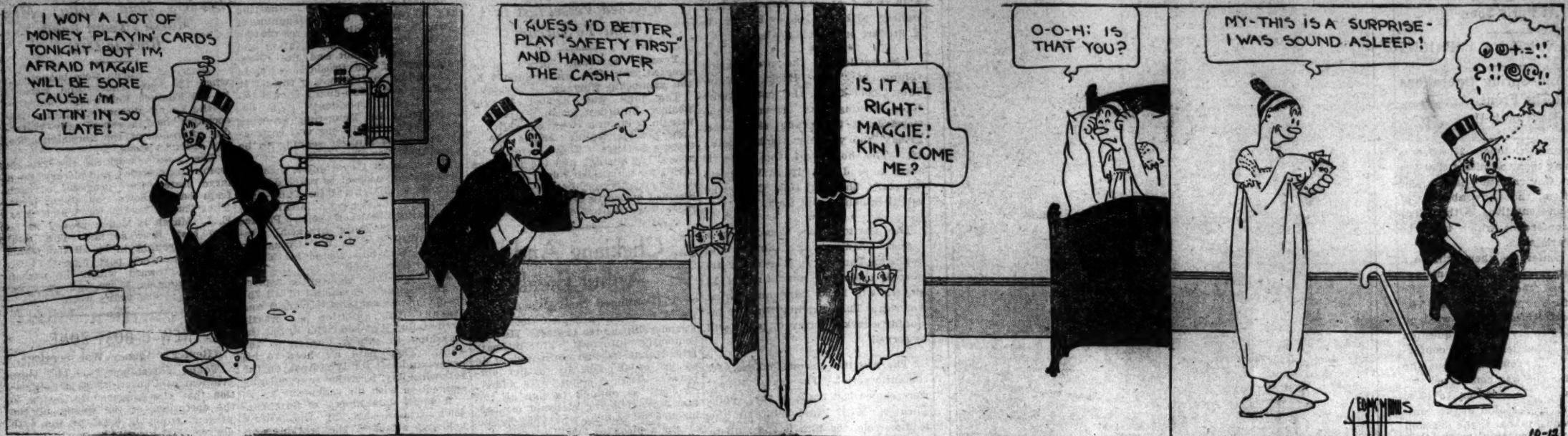
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## Thoughts Among The Skeletons

What A Unique Exhibition In A Great Museum Has To  
Teach Concerning Man And His Animal Relationships

By Garrett P. Serviss

I advise every visitor to Washington to spend a thoughtful hour in the hall of the skeletons in the Natural History Museum. In an analysis of the educational resources and influences centered at the nation's capital this remarkable collection cannot be neglected.

Don't let yourself be deterred from such a visit by any superstitious fear of skeletons or by the notion that I am proposing to you a tiresome course of study in osteology and comparative anatomy. Those serried white ranks are a part of the embattled army of science, arrayed in behalf of the democracy or knowledge, and while one of them met in a dark corner might startle you, their ordered multitude robs them of terror and awakens intelligent curiosity.

The prejudice which many persons feel with regard to skeletons is absurd and helps to keep them ignorant of facts that ought to be as familiar to everybody as the meaning of common words. You might as reasonably have a "creepy feeling" about the beams of a house or the ribs of a ship as about a skeleton.

A visit to this collection, which contains specimens representing all kinds of vertebrate animals, from the tiny hummingbird to the gigantic whale, including the one that stands straightest and carries the best developed head, will furnish the most convincing argument that you have ever met with to prove that man was not the sudden product of a separate

creation, but simply one among many progressive developments from a common plan.

The skeleton is the frame of the house of life, and the points that the great assemblage here to be seen emphasize are (1) that all these animals of such immense variety dwell in the same kind of bone house constructed on the same general plan (2) that without any essential departure from the fundamental type the architectural details of the vertebrate house have been, in the course of millions of years, varied to suit the requirements of various inhabitants and (3) that the osseous habitation of the creature called man differs no more widely from the general vertebrate plan than do many of the others.

Absolutely nothing essentially new was invented for the human frame. It was evolved and developed out of the common scheme. Adjustments were made for fresh needs. Some of the beams of the framework were proportionally shortened or lengthened, or attached and assembled in a slightly different way. Some members were dropped out; new braces and tendons were put in, but the great fundamental axis, the backbone, and its offshoots—limbs, ribs, neck, skull—remained virtually unaltered in place and function.

Many details were not changed at all; consider for instance this curious fact in man and in nearly all other mammals, no matter how much the length of the neck may vary, the number of cervical vertebrae in the spine is always the same, viz., seven.

You will certainly say to yourself, as you look over the collection: "If an inhabitant of another planet should come to the earth after its life had all perished and should find only these skeletons to represent the creatures that had dwelt upon it, he might pick out the frame of man as most likely to stand for the highest form that terrestrial life had reached, but he would never dream of supposing that that particular form had been the result of a special creation."

The cupola of the vertebrate house, insignificant in size and pendulous in position in many of the earlier forms, was enlarged for man into a commanding dome surmounting all, and in it became lodged that which constitutes the sole discoverable, tangible source of our immense superiority to our vertebrate relations—the highly developed human brain. Yet that, too, was evolved out of a previously existing component of the original vertebrate plan, for the brain antedated man by countless ages, and was even possessed in embryo by animals not vertebrates, such as the ant. The ant is older than man and possessed a tiny brain as an instrument of intelligence eons before he existed.

You will see the chamber of the brain everywhere in the crowded cabinets before you. You will find it in the little "jumping shrew," whose skeleton resembles a Chinese carving in ivory; you will find it in the skull of the famous racehorse "Lexington," the father of winners; and will perceive it behind the cavernous, bald, empty orbits of the Roman-nosed eagle.

The ancestors of all these animals had brains long before the race of man was evolved. He has an incomparably better one than any of the others; but it was not always so much better. His superior brain was not bestowed upon him like a gift watch, complete in all its parts and in perfect running order. It was not even invented for him. It stood for an idea that had long been experimented with, especially among vertebrates. It had been tried in millions of creatures before it came to him. In them it never got very far; in him it took a start that caused it to outstrip everything else.

But yet its development required ages.

That gift of the seed of intelligence was spread widecast, with a liberal hand, among the skeletons. When the common ancestor of man and the ape received it, only omniscience could have told that at last it would be planted and begin to grow. That common ancestor simply handed it on. The improvable brain came to the ape, and he played with his talent and stayed among the tree-tops. It came to man, and he climbed down to the ground, planted the seed in fertile soil, and for a reward was raised by its magic growth to the lordship of the animal kingdom and to affinity with higher existences.

These may not be precisely the thoughts that will occur to you as you walk through the hall of the skeletons; you may have better and wiser ones; but I assure you that, if you make the visit, unless you shut your mind like a blind man's eyes you cannot come away uninstructed.

## Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tabei Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai and Weihaiwei today.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

Silk shipped from Shanghai by the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Russia on October 27 arrived at New York November 22.

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## PERSHING MAY JOIN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

Washington Considers Participation in Big Conference at Paris Soon

### TO PLAN NEW CAMPAIGNS

Winter And Spring Operations On All The Fronts Are To Be Taken Up

Washington, October 25.—Secretary Lansing today admitted that the American Government had under consideration the advisability of sending representatives to the allied military conference which is to be held in Paris soon.

In this conference there will be a general canvass of the present war situation and the position of the Entente forces on all fronts. The State Department admission went no further than to say that the question of sending delegates to the conference was being considered, but the acknowledgment was considered important, since the decision to have this country represented in the coming conference, if that is the decision reached, will probably mean that this country will be represented in subsequent interallied military councils.

From the meagre official information available here, it has been indicated that among the more important questions which will be considered at the conference are the bringing into complete harmony of the war aims of the Entente Powers and revolutionary Russia; the attitude of the allied nations toward the new Russia, and the assistance which America and the Entente countries can extend so as to help her recover her fighting efficiency, including financial as well as military aid.

Other questions to be discussed are the plans for the winter campaign; the Anglo-French and Italian situations, with special reference to the Spring drives; the Balkan situation, which has taken on fresh characteristics since the adhesion of Greece to the Entente cause, with the consequent swelling of the international army in Macedonia; the Mesopotamian and Palestine operations, and America's contribution to the military and economic strength of the Allies. All these problems will relate directly to the serious shortage of tonnage.

Neutral representatives here believe that their policies also will be discussed at the conference, and that, as a result, even more stringent measures may be directed against them than are now in force in the allied-American effort to make airtight the blockade of Germany and her allies.

It has not been indicated who will represent the United States at the conference, but it is considered likely that Major-General Pershing and Ambassador Sharp will be present, and probably, also, Admiral Sims, commanding the United States naval forces in European waters.

## MEN SENT AS ARTISANS FOUND TO BE COOLIES

Fraud In Drafting Laborers To Mesopotamia Is Charged In Mixed Court

Fraud whereby large numbers of coolies were shipped to Mesopotamia under pretense that they were skilled artisans, to the profit of local schemers, is alleged in a case begun before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wang in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Eight Chinese are charged with the conspiracy by Messrs. G. R. Grove and Co., recruiting agents for the skilled labor. Mr. G. R. De Musso appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. F. C. Master for one of the accused—a photographer.

In outlining the case Mr. Musso stated that the company had sent several lots of supposed artisans to Mesopotamia when they received protests from the Government that many of the men were nothing more than coolies. Out of one batch of 198 men, 105 turned out to be coolies. Mr. Musso explained that the fraud was perpetrated by changing photographs on certificates issued to the men. The case was continued.

## The Kremlin Bombarded



Photo shows the Holy Gate to the Kremlin at Moscow which according to last week's cables was heavily bombed in the fighting between troops of the Provisional government and the Maximalists.

### Sailors' War Orphans Fund

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1917.

Sir—I send herewith for publication a letter dated Oct. 2, 1917, from the General Secretary of the Navy League, acknowledging remittance of £1,150.

Above sum, together with previous remittances, makes a total of £14,329 17s. 8d., excluding £500 sent direct by the Secretary of the Navy League, Shanghai.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

S. MASON,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
care of The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
13 Victoria Street,  
London, S.W.1.

2nd October, 1917.

Dear Sir—I am desired by Lord Beresford and the Executive Committee of Sailors' Day to express to you their very sincere thanks for the further magnificent contribution received from the Sailors' War Orphans Fund of Shanghai. I can assure you that we most deeply appreciate the generous way in which your Fund has helped us and I shall be very glad if you can convey to all those who are contributing so loyally to assist the widows and orphans of our splendid sailors our most grateful thanks for what they have done.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) AGNES M. GIBBINS,  
p.p. P. J. Hannon,  
General Secretary,  
S. Mason, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas.,  
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,  
c/o The North China Insurance Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.

### LAST SHENG KUNG-PAO RITES

Special Correspondence to the China Press  
Soochow, November 23.—The funeral parade of Sheng Kung-pao took place here yesterday, and was witnessed by a great crowd. The procession began at the Boon Mung, near the Customs House, and the mile-long line continued down the horse road outside the city. Throngs of people were lined up all along the road, and stood from early morning until in the afternoon, when the procession was witnessed. These people seemed to have assembled, not to pay respect to the deceased, but rather out of curiosity.

the question. Mrs. W. L. Merriam will preside. The meeting will be held in the Union Church Hall.

The Engineering Society of China will hold a meeting December 4, at 5:30 p.m., at the Royal Asiatic Society, to hear a paper by Mr. L. T. Stodart on "Fog Signals."

The raffle for the presentation volume of "Navy Book of Fairy Tales" held during the last Autumn Race Meeting, was drawn by the stewards at the grand stand last Friday, the winning number being 86. The holder of this ticket is asked to send it to Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary, Shanghai Race Club, who will then deliver the book.

The Carlton Cafe announces a special Thanksgiving Dinner and Dance on Thursday. A specially arranged orchestra, consisting of 12 players, will be on hand and a real American Thanksgiving Dinner, including a turkey for every table, will be served.

The first two episodes of the new romantic serial, "The Fatal Ring," were shown last night at the Apollo Theater. With Pearl White in the leading role, the film is fully up to its advance notices. It is an engrossing picture. Another excellent attraction was the offering of Abbott, the musical magician, who presents a number of unique features.

The Isis Theater last night presented to its patrons a new mystery film, "The Purple Domino." This is in 16 episodes and 32 parts and if all of them are as exciting as the first the picture will stand out as one of the best shown here.

### The Weather

Very cloudy weather, with a moderate to strong northerly sale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.6 and the minimum 42.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.3 and 56.5.

### LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia. It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from chemists everywhere; also \$1.50 the bottle, \$8.00 for six, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Sechen Road, Shanghai.



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Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail any expense.

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"The Painless Dentist"

## 20 Chinese Rescued, From Sinking Junk

S. S. Sinyang Sights Storm Wrecked Vessel Just In Time To Succor

Twenty survivors of a storm wrecked junk were landed Sunday by the steamship Sinyang.

The junk was sighted by the steamer Saturday morning and, when in a sinking condition, with the crew making frantic efforts to attract assistance. They were taken aboard the Sinyang and the junk was towed for a time but finally had to be abandoned because of her condition. She had evidently been caught in the recent bad weather off the coast.

## E. Chekiang And Anhui Break Off

(Continued from Page 1)

Ill in hospital, accepted the acting Premiership under protest. He subsequently informed an intimate friend that he had consented to do so in order not to further embarrass Tuan Chi-jui. He added: "I shall be obliged to sign all the mandates relieving many of my colleagues of office, which is by no means a pleasant task."

It is believed that the object of Wang Ta-hsieh's appointment is to enable General Wang Shih-chen,

who desires to remain on friendly terms with Tuan Chi-jui, to form a Cabinet, without any embarrassment, before he is appointed Premier.

### Lu Wants Vice-Presidency

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has telegraphed to the Tsuchun of Kiangsu, demanding the restoration of the Provisional Constitution and the old Parliament and the re-assumption of the Presidency by Li Yuan-hung, saying that, if the latter declines, Feng Kuo-chang should become formal President. It is believed that Lu Yung-ting, knowing well that Li Yuan-hung will certainly decline, is himself seeking to be appointed Vice-President.

The Canton Government has repeatedly endeavored to reach a compromise with General Lu Yung-ting, but without success. Meanwhile, the relations between the two Parties have become more strained. Recently, Chang Chi, Wu Ching-jien and Hu Han-min visited Lu Yung-ting, without result.

Lu Yung-ting apparently aspires to the supreme command of all the troops in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan. This ambition has greatly excited Sun Yat-sen, who urged the warships to attack Canton on the 15th. They paid no heed to his orders and left for Whampoa on the following day, in order to avoid any connection with his schemes. A small detachment of Sun Yat-sen's troops, led by the latter's nephew, attacked the warships on the 20th, but were repulsed. It is reported that the nephew was killed. Great secrecy is being maintained concerning these movements.

## \$1,846 In First Week Y.W.C.A. Campaign

Leaders Hold Rally; Mrs. Marsh's Team Leads Race to Date

Gratifying returns were brought in when the team leaders and workers in the Finance Fellowship Campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association held, a report rally yesterday afternoon at the campaign office, 11A Quinsan Road.

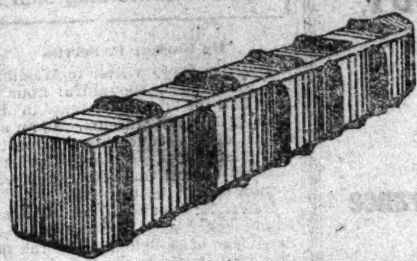
The week's work of the various teams was reported, and pictured on a large poster, the progress of each team being shown by flying birds. The "thrush team," of which Mrs. E. L. Marsh is leader, proved to be the best flyer so far. The total amount brought in by all the teams during the week past was \$1,846.50. The goal toward which the women are working is \$5,000, necessary for carrying on the year's work.

### NEW U-BOAT ZONE

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Tokio, November 26.—The Government of Chosen issues a notification that the danger zone, owing to the operations of the enemy at the present time, is west of the 60th degree East longitude; north of the 56th degree South latitude and east of the 100th degree West longitude, the portion bordering Central and South America excepted.

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## JAPAN DESIRES CLOSER TRADE WITH AMERICA

Financial Association To Broad-  
en Commercial Relations,  
Says Baron Megata

New York, November 15.—Baron Megata and his party have arrived here. Baron Megata said that Japan desired closer commercial relations with the United States. Although the balance of trade was in favor of Japan there was ever reason that the trade relations should be broadened. The commission was here not only to study trade but also to study international finance. If Japan and the United States could get closer together financially, the trade relations would automatically be broadened.

## Chinese To Challenge Exclusion From Peak

Peasants' Association To The China Press  
Hongkong, November 24.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday evening and passed a resolution to unanimously oppose the contemplated legislation for the exclusion of Chinese from the Peak.

## DROP 4 GERMAN PLANES

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 24.—The Admiralty reports: Our fighter patrols yesterday, probably destroyed two enemy aircraft and drove down another. We destroyed an enemy machine on the 20th. All our machines have returned.

## 'LAND OF PARADOXES WHERE THE IMPOSSIBLE IS POSSIBLE'

That Is Russia—Years Of Education, Thousands Of  
New Schools Necessary for Regeneration

Mr. Vladimir Krymoff, one of the proprietors of the Petrograd Novoe Vremya, and well known as a Russian publicist. Wrote the following article for the New York World. It is a remarkable description—accurate to the smallest detail.

During the latter part of last February, when it was least expected, the revolution took place, in a surprisingly simple and easy way. Everybody was thinking of revolution in Russia; but all thought it would occur after the conclusion of hostilities, when the soldiers returned to their villages from the trenches.

All understood that the government must be changed; that the political regime of the Middle Ages—with a profligate monk at the head of all power, with fortune-tellers and the evil-possessed occupying the places of honor at the Court, with the singing of Te Deums and saying of masses for the dead instead of schools, and with ikon (images) instead of railways and plows—was out of place in the twentieth century. This condition could not last.

But no one thought the revolution would occur so rapidly. Even those very soldiers and workmen, who compelled the Petrograd Government so quickly and so easily to relinquish authority, would not have believed that it could happen.

During the war wages had doubled or tripled. Yet when the workmen returned home from the factory he did not find his wife or his supper. His wife was standing in the "queue," waiting for her turn to obtain a pound of sugar or two pounds of bread. Meat had disappeared entirely. Their sugar also vanished. The prices for all kinds of food were going higher and higher, notwithstanding the steps taken by the government. The price of wood (which is generally used as fuel in Russia) rose from seven roubles to fifty roubles per cord, as cold weather set in.

The people of Petrograd thought less of revolution than of how to get milk for their children and, whether they would have any dinner tomorrow.

"The working people and their families filled the streets demanding bread. Nobody demanded a revolution. The troops were ordered to disperse the crowds. The crowds did not obey. Order was given to shoot—the troops refused to shoot. And this was the revolution."

"Advanced Democracy"

One month after the revolution I asked for a foreign passport. "What business calls you abroad?" I was asked.

"I go for impressions."

"Travelling for impressions is not permitted."

And I was refused a passport. I had not been in New Zealand, and New Zealand is considered the foremost democracy of the world.

I made a contract with the largest Russian newspaper to go to New Zealand, study the political state of the country and write a series of articles.

"To study the political state of the foremost democracy in the world," sounded so well to the contemporary Russian ear, that when I put my application in that form, the foreign

passport was granted me immediately.

I left for New Zealand. In Yokohama I bought tickets for a steamer of the Canadian-Australian line, and arrived at Honolulu in due course to get on board her. But by that time I had found out that the state of things in New Zealand would show nothing new to our contemporary Russia. Our ideals and aspirations went far ahead of New Zealand. Her State socialism proposition now appeared to us no more than a childish prattle, when we desired complete abolition of private property.

"Probably several distressing years will pass before we, having gained our liberty, will understand it is impossible by a single stroke to change unlimited monarchy into anarchistic communism; that the experience of other and more cultured States must teach us progressive ways of action; that the main thing at this important juncture should be schools, more schools, and still more schools."

Our ignorant peasant at the present moment does not believe even those best men of Russia, who by their quiet, patient and unnoticed work during decades made possible this great change. The peasant closes his eyes, and his agricultural stations drives teachers away from villages, mistrusts every decently dressed man. The men who sacrificed their lives for the service of the people found themselves strangers to the peasants, who no longer believed in them, so often had they been deceived.

The land will be given to peasants now; but until the schools, thousands of schools, are built upon this land, there will be no order in Russia, and no stable government.

When in the beginning of the last century the Russian throne was to be occupied by Constantine, the people shouted:

"Love live Constitution!"

And when those who shouted were asked if they knew what "Constitution" meant they answered, "That is the wife of Constantine."

Many in the Russian villages picture to themselves "the Republic" in the shape of something like the name of "Caritzin." Others, with a little more schooling, believe that it is a state where there are no "authorities," no necessity of paying taxes, and where "all the poor will become rich." Candidates who promise this are the only ones who can

be successful, and they will probably be elected to the convention.

## A Social Laboratory

Russia is the land of paradoxes. In Russia the impossible is possible. The Russian people will be one of the foremost democracies of the world. Perhaps, replacing France, Russia will be the universal social laboratory. But years must pass before we understand what government we should have. Years must pass before we understand what is permissible and what is not permissible.

On the second day of the revolution in Petrograd the owners of automobiles had their machines taken away from them. Who was taking them away? Nobody who wanted them. The chauffeur of a friend of mine suggested to his employer:

"I'll get you an automobile, and drive you. You will pay me 50 roubles a day."

My friend agreed, and the next day the chauffeur arrived in an excellent Packard car, carrying a revolver in his belt.

"Where did you get the machine?"

"I requisitioned it," replied the chauffeur.

He drove my friend about three days; on the fourth day he came without the automobile.

"What happened to the car?"

"They requisitioned it from me."

"Why did you give it up?"

"How could I refuse, when there were two men and with Mausers, at that?"

In the streets of New York our Russian tricolor is seen flying with the emblems of the other Allies. Should such a flag be hung out at present in Petrograd, the crowd would demolish the house where it was displayed—this tricolor is the flag of the old regime.

During the first few days of the revolution, crowds were going along the streets tearing down the State coats-of-arms.

"This is a State coat-of-arms, not Romanoff's. Why do you tear it down?" some one protested.

"Knock him down!" was the crowd's response.

The Business Of Waiting

The normal life of Petrograd is at a standstill. People are anxious to leave, and a premium of 500 roubles is paid for tickets to Moscow.

"Queues" a mile long stretch from the cashier's window at railroad depots; people stand waiting for three days to reach them, and then not sure they will obtain a ticket. The main occupation of the populace seems to be waiting in line for something.

There were formerly in Petrograd 12,000 droski (cabs). Only 700 remain now and you have to pay three roubles to ride the distance which used to cost but thirty copeks. Stores close at 4 o'clock, and many are shut down entirely. The tramway traffic is greatly cut down. You

have to walk, but shoes cost a hundred rubles a pair. The newspapers print not so much what the editor desires as what the workmen allow.

The Nevsky Prospect—our Broadway—is unrecognisable. The fashionable public has disappeared. Crowds of people and soldiers are in evidence. Sidewalks are littered with shells of sunflower seeds (the peanuts of Russia), remnants of food and papers. Peddlers of all kinds of trash, taking advantage of the absence of the police, swarm upon the Nevsky. Street urchins shout at the top of their voices:

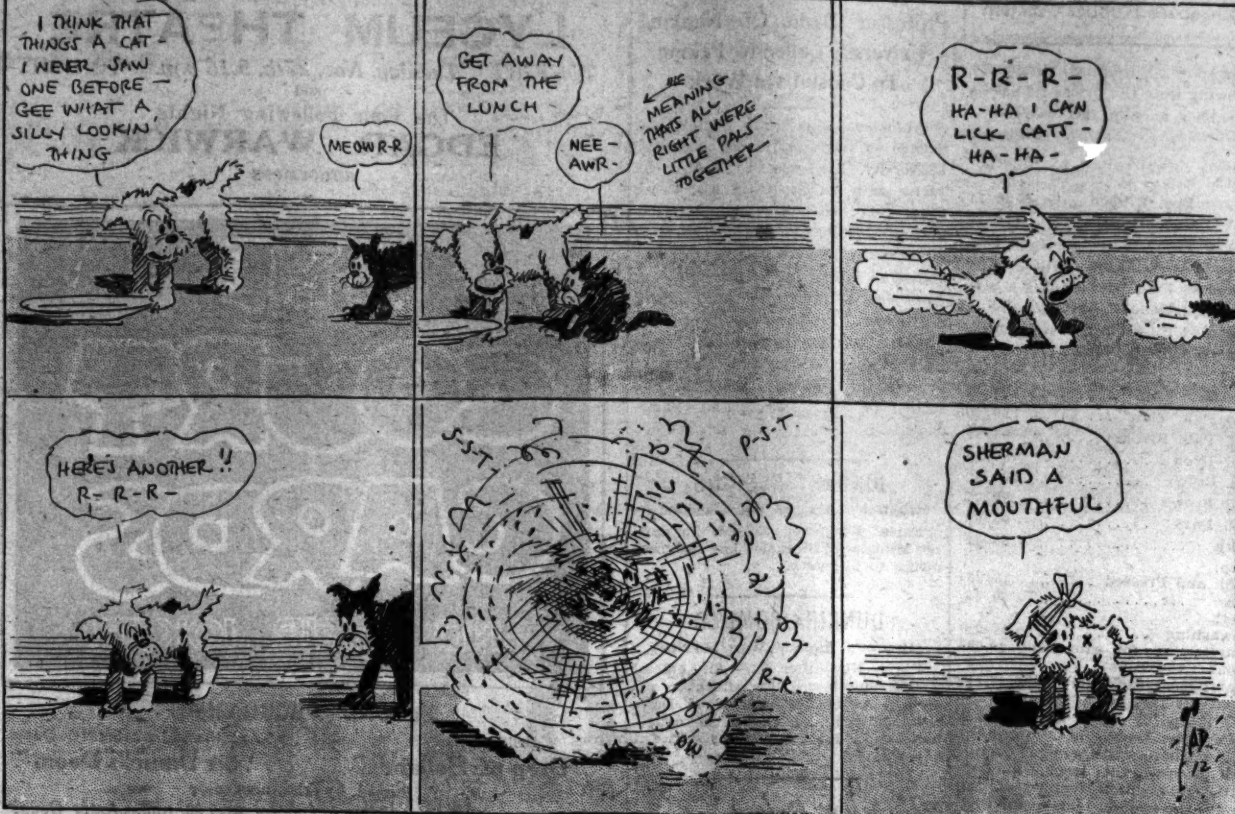
"Story of Rasputin! Rasputin in Romanoff's family circle! Secrets of the Winter Palace! Letters of the Czarina to Rasputin!"

Something mystical comes to my mind.

When Nicholas II. was asked in his railway car to sign the act of abdication of the Russian throne, the Tsar looked at the calendar—it was the first of March! On the first of March, 1881, his grandfather, Alexander II., was assassinated. The Tsar, 2,000 years ago warned Julius Caesar "Beware the Ides of March."

## Introducing Fido

By Tad



## Three Draw Fines In American Court

Foreigner and Filipinos Appear  
Before U. S. Consular  
Authorities

Two Filipinos and a foreigner appeared in the United States Consular Court before Vice-Consul M. F. Perkins yesterday.

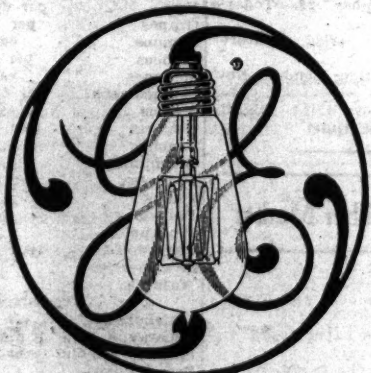
Clyde D. Beach appeared on two charges of disorderly conduct, occurring at the Broadway and the Savoy on November 24, and an additional charge of vagrancy. He pleaded guilty to all three and said that he came here on the Ecuador and had worked until about two weeks ago for Mr. Eiddle at the Savoy, being discharged at that time. He said that he had a job in prospect but it would be two months before it would be open. Inspector Burke stated that Beach had been out of occupation for several weeks and it was very undesirable that he be on the streets without employment for two more

months. The Court assessed a fine of \$10 on the disorderly charges and suspended sentence on the vagrancy charge for a week or ten days to give the accused a chance to find some employment.

The two Filipinos, Marcus Ocongon and Theodore Eguoguo, members of the crew of the steamship Pong Tong, were fined \$1 each for carrying knives in the Settlement. They were arrested Saturday on the Chinese Bund after having drawn the knives and threatened two rich coolies who were dissatisfied with their fares. The fines were paid by the captain of the ship.

United States Marshal Paul McRae yesterday took charge of William Hart Darragh, brought by Deputy Marshal Thomas L. Jackson from Bangkok on the Shinyo Maru, and en route to Bilibid prison to serve a term for manslaughter. Darragh was convicted in the American Consular Court at Bangkok on August 29 and sentenced to one year for causing the death of one Kasutaro Takata, a Japanese laundry man, while in a fit of temporary derangement caused by illness. He will be sent from here to Manila.

## The Finished Product of EDISON AND THE G. E. G-E EDISON LAMPS



"The New Sun for the Whole World."

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road Telephone 778

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

# KAIPING

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." R. MORROW, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DUNDAL, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

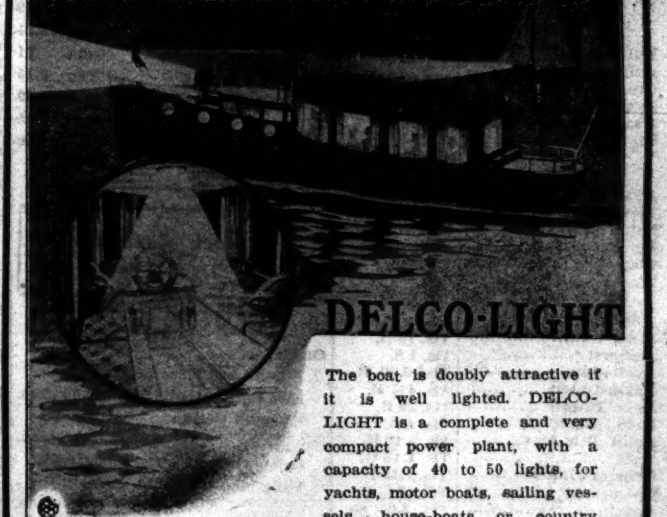
"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the case of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BARNES, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY



The boat is doubly attractive if it is well lighted. DELCO-LIGHT is a complete and very compact power plant, with a capacity of 40 to 50 lights, for yachts, motor boats, sailing vessels, house-boats or country homes, or club houses.

Price complete with batteries G. \$450.00 f. o. b. Shanghai.

It is simple, economical and highly efficient. Direct connected engine and generator. Occupies small space—uses either kerosene or gasoline. No carburetor, magnetos or pumps for oil and water. Air cooled. Sold under absolute guarantee.

House-boat "Marjorie," equipped with DELCO-LIGHT, has finest light on river. In addition to providing an abundance of light, DELCO-LIGHT will furnish power for the operation of fans and other small machinery.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HARBIN.

## Electric Cooking

# THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the—

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. NO. 2560

## LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr & Broadway



OLIVER  
Typewriter  
ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"  
IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Since War  
broke out

5,000  
Oliver  
Typewriters

have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
for military purposes



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. E. ....	\$600 Sa.
Chartered .....	244 1/2
Russo-Asiatic .....	R. 350
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton .....	Tls. 230 S.
North China .....	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton .....	Tls. 735 B.
Yangtze .....	\$190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 10 B.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire .....	\$151 B.
Hongkong Fire .....	Tls. 310 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 100
"Shell" .....	107 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C) .....	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Tug (F) .....	Tls. 4 1/2
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping .....	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons. ....	27 1/2
Philippine .....	Tls. 0.90
Raub .....	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
<b>Decks</b>	
Hongkong Dock .....	Tls. 138 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock .....	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works .....	Tls. 12.90 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf .....	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf .....	Tls. 87 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land. ....	Tls. 80 S.
China Land .....	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land .....	Tls. 70 B.
Welhaiwei Land .....	\$4 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. ....	Tls. 50
China Realty (Ord) .....	Tls. 50
China Realty (Pref.) .....	Tls. 50
<b>Cottons Mills</b>	
E-wo .....	Tls. 170 Sa.
E-wo Pref. ....	Tls. 90 B.
International .....	Tls. 100 Sa.
International (Pref.) .....	Tls. 63 1/2
Laou-kung-mow .....	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental .....	Tls. 40 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton .....	Tls. 112 B.
Kung Yik .....	Tls. 16 Sa.
Yangtsepoos .....	Tls. 6.30 Sa.
Yangtsepoos Pref. ....	Tls. 90
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butter Tils. ....	Tls. 32
China Sugar .....	Tls. 95 B.
Green Island .....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Langkate .....	Tls. 12 B.
Major Bros. ....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra .....	Tls. 70 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt .....	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn .....	\$40
Lane, Crawford .....	\$35
Moutrie .....	Tls. 5 1/2
Watson .....	Tls. 14 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma .....	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst .....	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java .....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch .....	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah .....	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913 .....	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .....	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute .....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chemor United .....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak .....	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Cheng .....	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Consolidated .....	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion .....	Tls. 9 B.
Gula Kalampang .....	Tls. 0.65 B.
Java Consolidated .....	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Kamunting .....	Tls. 6
Kapala .....	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang .....	Tls. 27 1/2
Kara .....	Tls. 11 B.
Kota Bahros .....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroowek Java .....	Tls. 16 B.
Padang .....	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Duri .....	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Pematang .....	Tls. 3 S.
Repah .....	Tls. 1 Sa.
Samaragaga .....	Tls. 0.85 Sa.
Semambu .....	Tls. 5 B.
Senawang .....	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Kiebang .....	Tls. 0.90 Sa.
Shanghai Malay .....	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref. ....	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang .....	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai .....	Tls. 1.65
Sungai Duri .....	Tls. 9
Sun Mangkian .....	Tls. 7
Shai Kalandan .....	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban .....	Tls. 0.75
Tapi .....	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah .....	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Tebong .....	Tls. 18 Sa.
Ulobi .....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe .....	Tls. 5 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
G. I. and E. Lumber .....	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy .....	Tls. 9 S.
Lat Bico and Ash .....	Tls. 2
Shanghai Trans. ....	Tls. 65 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas .....	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar .....	Tls. 32
Shanghai Mercury .....	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone .....	Tls. 79 S.
Shai Waterworks .....	Tls. 180 B.
<b>S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.</b>	

Benjamin &amp; Potts, 6 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the company, are prepared to issue policies against Fire on For and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 26, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 99 = Tls. 101.01

@ 73.2 = Mex. \$1.38

Mex. Dollars Market rate ... 73.025

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Tls. 11

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 3.80

Bar Silver ... 438

Copper Cash ... per tael 177

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4 1/2 = Tls. 4.87

exch. @ 73.2 = Mex. \$6.66

Peking Bar ...

Native Interest ... 14

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 42 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%

Market rate of discount ... 7 1/2

3 m-s. ... %

4 m-s. ... %

5 m-s. ... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. N.Y. on London ... 27.52

Ex. N.Y. on London ... T.T. \$47.68

Consols ... 1

## Exchange Opening Quotations

London ... T.T. 4/11

London ... Demand 4/11

India ... (nominal) T.T. 38 1/2

Paris ... T.T. 56 1/2

New York ... T.T. 97 1/2

New York ... Demand 98 1/2

Hongkong ... T.T. 71

Japan ... T.T. 52 1/2

Batavia ... T.T. 21 1/2

Straits ... T.T. 57 1/2

## Banks Buying Rates

London ... 4 m-s. Cds. 4/31

London ... 4 m-s. Dcs. 4/31

London ... 6 m-s. Cds. 4/31

London ... 6 m-s. Dcs. 4/31

Paris ... 4 m-s. 587

New York ... 4 m-s. 102 1/2

## Customs House Exchange Rates For

November

S'k. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/21

1 @ 57 1/2 = France 6.59

1 No quotation Marks 15.31

0.90 @ .991 = Gold 11

1 @ 51 1/2 = Yen 2.15

1 @ 15 = Rupees 2.49

1 @ 71 1/2 = Roubles 7.95

1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 26, 1917.

## Official

H'kong and S'hai Banks \$6.00.

Ewo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 170.00 cash.

Kungyik Cotton

Tls. 15.90: 16.00 cash.

Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00 cash.

Yangtsepoos Cotton (Ord)

Tls. 6.30 cash.

Yangtsepoos Cotton (Ord)

Tls. 6.50: 6.60 December.

Repah Tls. 1.00 cash.

Tebongs Tls. 18.00 cash.

## Unofficial

S'hai Lands 6% Debs 1905 @

Tls. 85.00 cash.

S'hai Lands 6% Debs 1911 @

Tls. 85.00 cash.

International Cotton (Ord)

Tls. 100.00 cash.

Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00 cash.

Chengs Tls. 2.05 cash.

Samaragaga Tls. 0.85 cash.

Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.90 cash.

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years,

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

ultra modern personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, November 7 and 8.

Following were the prices realised at

the rubber auction this week:

Singapore

per picul.

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed ... @ \$120/117

Smoked Good Ribbed ... 116/105

Smoked Fine Plain ... Nil

Smoked Good Plain ... 90/88

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ... 104

Unsmoked Good Ribbed ... Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain ... Nil

Unsmoked Good Plain ... Nil

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin ... 119/117

Good Pale Thin ... 116/105

Good Pale Blanket ... 95/89

Good Brown ... 86/73

Fine Brown ... 104/89

Good Brown ... 90/77

Good Dark ... 85/60

Barky ... 65/42

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed ... 55/25

Loose ... 60/55

Sheet:

Cupwashing ... 98/72

Catalogued for sale Pels. 20,091

(about 1,196 Tons).

Catalogued for sale Pels. 7,117

(about 424 Tons).

In sympathy with advances of a

weaker tendency in consuming

markets, there was a general decline

in all prices at this week's auction,

but the outstanding feature of the

sale was the lack of demand for Fine

Pale Crepe and the serious drop in

prices for this quality in consequence

thereof. Yesterday Fine Ribbed

Smoked Sheet met with a good de-

mand throughout the day at \$119 to

\$120, only two lots fetching \$120.

A few lots of Fine Pale Crepe were

sold at \$119 to \$118, but in most

instances sellers had to withdraw

their lots on account of high limits.

There was no demand for off qual-

ities of Ribbed Smoked Sheet and

Pale Crepe. Only a few lots of

Good Plain Smoked Sheet and one

lot of Unsmoked Sheet were sold.

There was a fair demand for Brown

Crepe at a decline on the week of

about \$6, whereas hardly any in-

terest was shown in Dark and Barky

Crepe. A few lots of Scrap were

sold at low prices.

At the continuation of the sale this

morning, there was a steady demand

for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet at

\$118 to \$117, only the most attractive

lots fetching \$119. Fine Pale Crepe

received little attention and only a

few lots changed hands at prices

from \$119 to \$117. For one lot of

Fine Pale Crepe \$120 was paid, but

in this case the buyer bought his own

lot in, apparently in order to stim-

ulate the market. At the close of the

sale the tendency was rather flat,

and the three last catalogues had to

be withdrawn for want of offers.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 24.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov.

23:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2. Feature-

less.

London, November 23.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2. Feature-

less.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov.

22:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2. Slightly

increased offerings; Quiet.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 24.—Today's

rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov.

23:—

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 6 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier,

after Dull.

## HONGKONG COTTON FIRM

Reuter's Service

Hongkong, November 24.—Messrs.

Polishwalla and Kotwal's report

states that the cotton and yarn mar-

ket is quite firm. The business

transacted totalled 7,000 bales, chief-

ly 10's for Yunnan. Japanese yarn

advanced over \$12 per bale.

## SAMAGAGA DIVIDEND

The audited accounts of the Sama-

gaga Rubber Co., Ltd., for the year

ended September 30, 1917, show a

net profit of Tls. 53,353.45. An in-

terim dividend of 5% per share was

paid on June 20, leaving a disposable

balance Tls. 34,484.78, which the

directors recommend be dealt with

as follows:—



## SHIPPING

# N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE**  
For London or Liverpool via ports  
(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500		
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500		

**FOR HONGKONG**  
TOKIWA MARU ..... 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 2

**AMERICAN LINE**  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura	Dec. 14

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Nov. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Dec. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Dec. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Dec. 8
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Dec. 11

**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE** (Via Moji.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	Dec. 6

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Nov. 26

**FOR JAPAN**  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Nov. 29

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Jan. 15, 1918

**CEYLON LINE**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

B = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

### THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

**Large Display Advertisements**  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## JAPAN ENDS STEEL QUESTION WITH U. S.

### Negotiations Called Off When Two Governments Fail To Reach Agreement

### TONNAGE WAS THE ISSUE

### America Wanted More Ships Than Japan Could Spare, Says Statement

Tokio, Nov. 18.—Japan has stopped all negotiations with the United States Government over the steel embargo, announced the Department of Communications today. The two governments, it is stated, failed to reach an agreement on the amount of tonnage to be supplied by Japan in compensation for steel from America. By economizing in supplies for the army, navy and Imperial Railways, the government hopes to produce in domestic plants enough steel for home industries.

A history of the negotiations over the steel problem and the Allies' desire for the aid of Japanese ocean tonnage is given in the official statement. Japan, it is stated, is anxious to render all possible aid to the Entente Powers and has permitted the charter or sale of ships to the Allied nations, despite the fact that Japan, too, is sorely in need of cargo space.

Last June England proposed to Japan new ships be built in this country from materials supplied by England. In August this proposal was dropped by England because of the shortage of steel shapes in that country, but the United States having banned steel exports, negotiations over the same problem were started with America.

**Two American Refusals**

Almost immediately after the proclamation by the United States of the ban on steel shapes the Foreign Office, in compliance with the request of shipbuilders who had lost the means to get 400,000 tons of steel purchased in America, started negotiations with that country. On the failure of the attempt to obtain the whole 400,000 tons the Foreign Office renewed negotiations to get 60,000 tons which shipbuilders urgently required, but the second request was also rejected by the American Government on the ground that America could not spare steel except for war purposes. Since then the import of steel from America has been impossible except for stock forwarded before August 1st.

In the meanwhile England requested the Japanese Government to revive the old proposal by obtaining steel from America. Accordingly, as a separate problem, Japan proposed to America that ships might be built for the Allied nations from American shapes. The nature of the new proposal was that 400,000 tons of steel, 600,000 tons of shapes Japan would build 1,200,000 tons of vessels in two years for the Allies and Japan. These ships were to have a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 tons.

America made it known, however, that she wanted ships immediately and could not wait two years. Japan again changed her program, says the official statement, and proposed to build ships with a combined tonnage of 150,000, to be sold to America. The United States Japan would turn out ships with a combined tonnage of 150,000, of which 750,000 tons would be completed by August 1st, and sold to the United States, while the rest would be used by Japan as substitute for ships sold outright. This proposal was created by Japan as a separate question from the request to release Japan's purchases of steel.

**Then U. S. Asked Million Tons**

As a counter proposal America asked that Japan supply space at the rate of 100,000 tons deadweight a month, that is, a total tonnage of 1,000,000 tons during ten months beginning in November this year as compensation for 450,000 tons of American steel as purchased by private individuals or firms up to August, 1918. America said she would have no necessity of buying foreign ships after that month. The official statement goes on to say that if the American proposal would be accepted Japan would have to sell 600,000 to 700,000 tons of ships on hand, because during the stated period Japanese yards could not build as much as wanted. Furthermore, the tonnage sold to America and 150,000 tons used as substitutes for the old ships sold, the rest being employed by Japan in carrying on operations as one of the Allies.

**Accepted, But On Conditions**

This new proposal was accepted by the American Government, but a separate condition was added, declaring that the ships sold must be under seven years of age, that the price of new ships be \$200 per ton and old vessels \$170, that the steel shapes sold must be stocks contracted for by Japanese merchants and about to be delivered, and that licenses be issued at the rate of 25,000 tons in November this year, of 50,000 tons in December and 100,000 tons by August next year.

"The Government of Japan has striven hard to contribute toward the Allied cause," concludes the official statement, "and will not begrudge anything for the cause of friends in arms, but the aid must be limited to the extent which is necessary for the welfare of the nation, the protection of national interests, the maintenance of communication which are necessary for the Allied cause and the other assistance to our friends in arms. Considering the counter proposals of America the Japanese Government has discovered that Japan would have to sell most of her best ships which she maintains on the most important trade services of the world. Furthermore, the construction of uniform ships with shapes originally brought by individual builders is not possible. The price for ships proposed is not

## The Allies' Legs

By Victor Carter  
(From the London Daily Mail)

The soldiers of the many nations at war all have their characteristic walk. It is an interesting study in legs and in psychology to sit for half an hour in a Paris boulevard and watch the uniformed representatives of the Allied countries go by.

There is the French slouch—a sort of unhurried motion that expresses fatalism—a shrug of the leg, as it were. The pull of all ages has acquired this bearing, which by no means corresponds with the popular conception of Gallic elan. They are like long-distance runners who have settled down to a quiet jog-trot. When the moment comes for action these French troops can spring forward like tigers; but in the town they give one the impression of reserving their energies for special efforts.

The Portuguese in these days are gay victors in the French capital. There is pride in their port. They plant their feet firmly, almost defiantly. They dig their heels with a certain jocular savagery into the pavements.

In contrast to them are the Russians, who are thick-set and heavy, and who walk solidly and stolidly, slowly but strongly. Their broad limbs are the embodiment of power, uniformed and undressed.

There is truly more than a hint of the hardy mountaineer in the spry step of the Italian as he proceeds a quick pace about his business. The Belgian soldier, on the contrary, is disposed to amble as on his native plains. There is a litherness in the movements of the Rumanians, a suddenness in the steps of the Serbians, that are typical, in spite of individual deviations from the general rule, the type remains.

But among the men of the British Empire there are many varieties—the long, loose stride of the boys from home, the stiff, straight, snappy march of the Australians, the brisk bubbling gait of the Canadians. And one could make further subdivisions. The Irish roll a little more than the killed Scots; the Lancashires lurch more than the nimble London lads. Every country, every regiment, has its special feature, its distinguishing step. No doubt one man picks it up from another, company unconsciously imitates company, and battalion learns from battalion; but that the very swing of the leg is an indication (not of course necessarily an exact pointer) to a sufficiently careful observer of the khaki-clad limbs on Paris leave.

And sometimes it happens that a little band of German prisoners are sent through the capital. There is a hang-dog gait. There is not the smallest suggestion of the grotesquely haughty goose-step. They are conscious of defeat—not only of their personal defeat, but also of their national downfall—and their legs betray them.

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hain Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mr. C. H. Tricker.  
Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo.—Miss Girdwoods, and Mr. G. H. Edwards.  
Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Tientsin.—Messrs. Lyall and Larsen.  
From Chefoo.—Miss Harmon.  
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones.  
Per H.O. s.s. Changwon from Wuhu.—Messrs. Cook, Lent.  
Per L.C. s.s. Chokwo from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Witham and Mrs. Baker.  
The C.N. s.s.



